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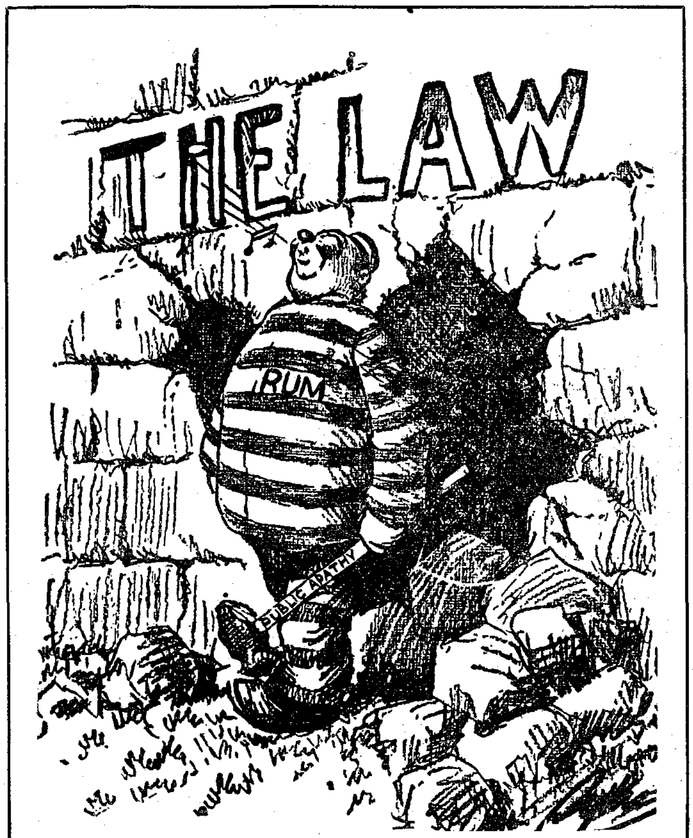
TOPICS ▾ OF ▾ THE ▾ DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

TO PUT LOCAL DRYNESS UP TO LOCAL OFFICERS

"SALOONS? The police have no control over such things. The enforcement of this foolish Prohibition law is up to the Federal authorities, of whom there are plenty." Thus spoke the Mayor of one of our big Eastern cities, replying to a committee of women who called on him to complain that the town was becoming a haven of vice. The view here revealed affords a sharp contrast to that exprest in Washington a few days before by President Coolidge. Raids and the curbing of small liquor sales, thinks President Coolidge, are primarily the duty of local police, the chief responsibility of the Federal dry authorities being prevention at the source—stopping the smuggling of alcoholic beverages and preventing their unlawful withdrawal from bonded warehouses. This Presidential opinion, exprest at the White House after a grand jury in Pennsylvania had denounced the present "farcical inefficiencies of Prohibition enforcement throughout the United States," is variously interpreted by State and city authorities as an attempt to "pass the buck," a move in the direction of local option, and a reasonable appeal for cooperation.

While President Coolidge is not directly quoted by the correspondents, his position is thus briefly defined in a Washington dispatch to the Baltimore *Sun:*



A CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger.*

> "Federal Prohibition enforcement should be directed primarily toward damming the numerous sources of liquor supply.
>
> "Municipal and State authorities, given joint authority with the United States Government, under the Eighteenth Amendment, in making the country dry, should look after the individual bootlegger and those engaged in the distribution of alcoholic beverages within city and State lines.
>
> "Such a division of authority, in the opinion of President Coolidge, is necessary to make Prohibition effective.
>
> "It is unthinkable that the Federal Government will duplicate the police forces in the various cities, according to the President's view, and yet the dry laws can not be made effective in the many States unless there is cooperation among the Federal, State and municipal enforcement officers.
>
> "The President believes that the Federal authorities should be held responsible for the prevention of smuggling into this country, for the illegal withdrawal of whisky from bonded warehouses, as well as the withdrawal of alcohol for industrial purposes, but that the 'smaller fry' in the illicit liquor business should be handled by the local officials."

Since the President thus seems to call upon the State and city executives to handle local enforcement, THE DIGEST telegraphed to all the Governors and to the Mayors of our biggest cities asking their opinion of President Coolidge's view, and a statement of what their officials are now doing for enforcement. We quote first those replies which do not fully indorse the President's opinion that local enforcement of the dry law is chiefly the job of the local authorities. Gov. George W. P. Hunt (Dem.) of Arizona thinks that "the Federal Government should bear the burden of enforcing its own laws" in view of the fact that it "controls 61 per cent. of the public domain of the State of Arizona and all unappropriated mineral lands, exercises control over water-power, possesses nearly all the forest area, and pays no taxes." In a somewhat similar vein Gov. J. G. Scrugham (Dem.) of Nevada wires us:

> "Whatever sympathy I might feel on a Macedonian cry to come over and help us, my heart is not touched by a resort to the expedient of passing the buck.
>
> "The respective State legislative and executive departments are charged with the enforcement of State laws and are responsible to their people for the discharge of their duties, and I believe they are performing them with as high efficiency in their field as are the Federal departments. Our officials lend precisely the same cooperation to the Federal officers in the case of the Prohibition laws as they do in the case of the counterfeiting laws and the oleomargerin laws. I know no rule that gives any Federal law a greater sanctity than any other."

Gov. Albert C. Ritchie (Dem.) explains that in Maryland "State officials are not enforcing the Volstead Law because our Legislature has never adopted a State enforcement act, and the State Attorney-General ruled some years ago that in the absence of this it is neither the duty nor the right of our police officials to enforce the Federal Statute." Governor Ritchie goes on to say:

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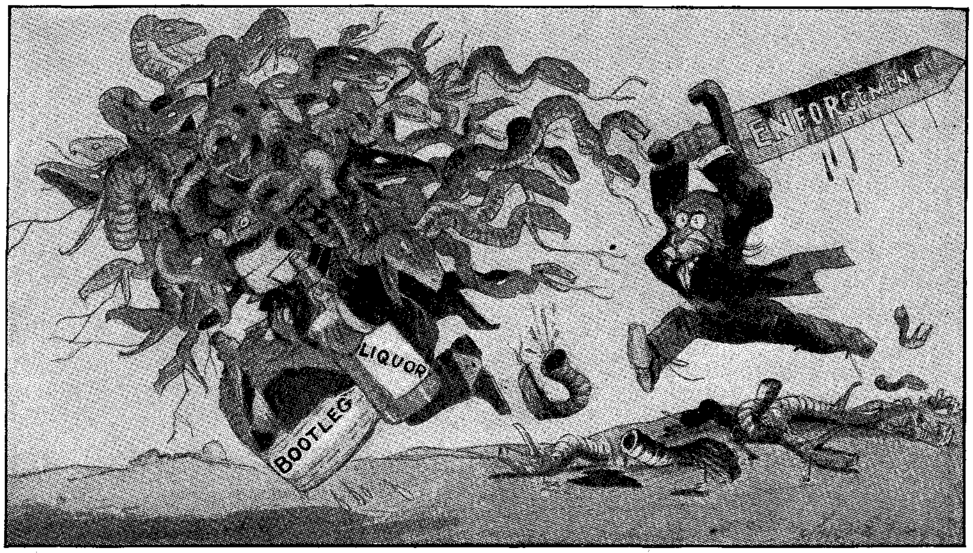
Springfield, Missouri

"My own opinion has always been that the Volstead Law constitutes a departure from the American principle that Federal invasion of the rights of the States is destructive of our form of government, and I think that Congress should turn the subject back to the States, so that each State, within constitutional limitations, may be given the opportunity of settling it in accordance with the wants and needs of its own people."

Gov. Thomas G. McLeod (Dem.) of South Carolina does not concur in the opinion of the President that "local Prohibition enforcement is entirely the responsibility of State and city authorities." He says:

"With small constabulary and rural police in many of the counties, South Carolina is enforcing Prohibition Law with fair degree of success. Our officers work in harmony with Federal officers with good results. I believe that the Federal force should be increased rather than diminished. Especially should each Federal unit be increased in the seaboard States to fight rum-running on the coast, the base of a great portion of liquor operations. The Federal Government is better equipped and its officers in better position to combat the traffic of liquor from foreign ports to our coast. A vigorous campaign by the Government on this class of bootlegging would cut off much of the liquor supply and would greatly relieve the enforcement problem."



From *Collier's, The National Weekly*

MYTHOLOGY DOESN'T HAVE A MONOPOLY ON THE HYDRA-HEADED MONSTER THAT GROWS TWO NEW HEADS WHENEVER ONE IS CUT OFF

—Darling in *Collier's, The National Weekly.*

"I do not believe that the enforcement of Prohibition can be left to local authorities with safety," wires Gov. A. T. Hannett (Dem.) of New Mexico, whose experience as Mayor of a New Mexico city convinced him that "local influence over local officials makes it very difficult indeed to obtain satisfactory results." The only hope he can see for successful enforcement "is to take the matter out of politics and select men by civil service methods who are experienced officers, and pay them an adequate compensation." Gov. George H. Dern (Dem.) of Utah points out that without Federal cooperation with the local authorities "a State having no local Prohibition Law and having a public opinion adverse to Prohibition would immediately become a wet area, the seepage of which would defeat the object of National Prohibition." In reply to our question, Gov. W. J. Fields (Dem.) of Kentucky telegraphs as follows:

"The responsibility of the enforcement of the Prohibition laws rest alike upon State and Federal officials. We are making every effort in Kentucky to encourage our officers to exert their utmost endeavors in this behalf, and have appealed to the law-abiding citizens to cooperate with and assist the officials in their effort. This, however, does not release the Federal authorities of their responsibilities. The Volstead Law, enacted in pursuance of the Eighteenth Amendment, applied to every community in the United States, and the people of each community are entitled to the services of both State and Federal officers in the enforcement of the Prohibition laws. I maintain that the President of the United States has neither the moral nor the legal right to nullify in any degree the effect of the Eighteenth Amendment."

Federal enforcement officials are more effective than local officials, in the opinion of Gov. Friend W. Richardson (Rep.) of California, whose telegram reads:

"California has a Prohibition law known as the Wright Law, drawn on the lines of the Volstead Act. Prosecutions for violations of the law rest in the hands of the county officials, and particularly county District Attorneys. In most of the counties the Wright Law is being enforced and law violators prosecuted, while in a few counties violators of Prohibition laws are not so severely dealt with. Federal officials in my opinion are much more potent in enforcing the law than county officials. If the matter is left entirely to county officials, local option will be the result, and in counties where the community favors Prohibition, the law will be enforced, and in communities opposed to Prohibition, it will not be rigidly enforced."

Turning to the city heads who think that the Federal Government should not try to unload too much of the burden of dry enforcement on the local authorities, we learn from Mayor Clayton C. Townes (Rep.) of Cleveland that his officials are giving "unlimited support" to the "totally inadequate Federal forces." But he adds: "Cleveland's attitude, however, is that the Government, having caused the Volstead enactment, should provide the necessary means of enforcement." Mayor George E. Leach (Rep.) of Minneapolis thinks that, being a national law, "Prohibition should be enforced by the National Government, regardless of local sentiment." He tells us further that "we are doing everything in our power to enforce this law, and will continue to do so. Prohibition Director S. B. Qvale says that in his opinion Minneapolis, through its police department, is enforcing the Prohibition Law better than any city of its size in the United States." The City of Atlanta and the State of Georgia, report Mayor Walter A. Sims (Dem.) "need the aid of the Federal Government authorities to cope with the situation. A patrol body is necessary in the ferreting out and running down of blind-tigers."

For the opinion of Gov. Alfred E. Smith (Dem.) of New York we are referred by his secretary to his message to the Legislature, in which we find the following:

"The Volstead Law, whether or not we are in accord with it, is the law, and like all other laws it must be enforced. The United States Supreme Court said, 'The Constitution, laws and treaties of the United States are as much the part of the law of every State as its own local laws and Constitution!' If that means anything, it means that every peace officer and every official of the State charged with the enforcement of law should enforce the Volstead Law as vigorously as he would any State statute or any mandate of the Constitution itself."

The replies of other State executives indicate agreement with President Coolidge. We are assured by Gov. Franklin S. Billings (Rep.) of Vermont, that he is "in full accord with the President's opinion," while Gov. Alvin T. Fuller (Rep.) informs us that "Massachusetts is cooperating with the Federal Prohibition law and has passed legislation to that end." Gov. Aram J. Pothier (Rep.) of Rhode Island declares that

Prohibition enforcement "is the task of National, State, city and town authorities, and each must do its duty." "The Attorney-General of our State is working diligently for law enforcement and has the cooperation of our local police," he adds. From Gov. Ralph O. Brewster (Rep.) of Maine, we receive the following telegram:

> "The State of Maine with over three thousand miles of boundary adjacent to territory that is wet must have Federal aid in the enforcement of the prohibitory law; but the Federal authorities have a right to expect the fullest measure of cooperation from local officials both along the border and within the State, and this they are now receiving."

Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania (Rep.), a famous fighter for the Prohibition cause, telegraphs his agreement with the President that "effective law enforcement requires genuinely good work from National, State and city authorities, each in its sphere." He goes on to say:

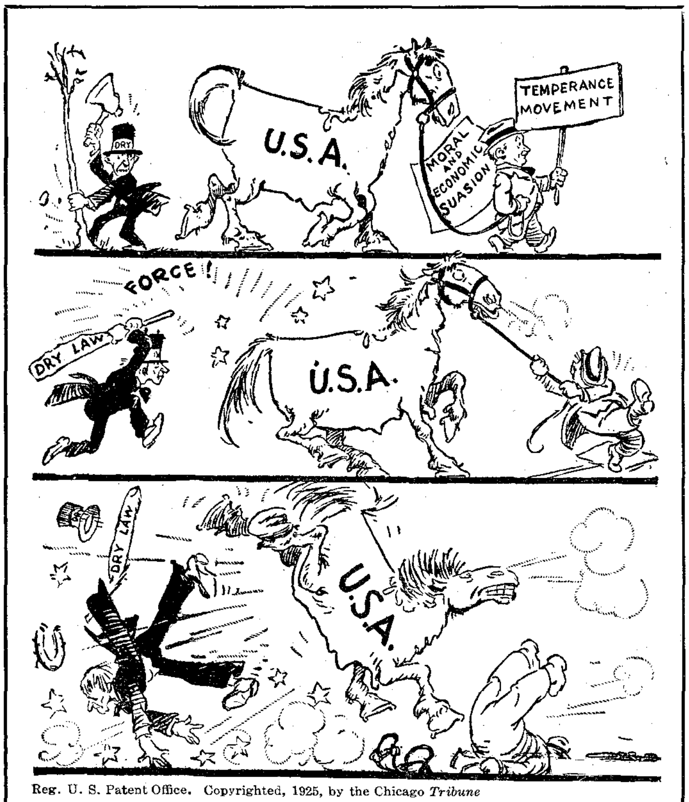
> "The State Government, however, is without the power which the Federal Government has to check the flow of poisonous alcohol at the source."

Law enforcement "begins in the home," says Gov. Vic Donahey (Dem.) of Ohio, who reports that:

> "The Ohio State Government is doing all it can with its force of twenty inspectors to enforce the Prohibition laws. I have removed several local officials who failed to enforce the Prohibition laws, and stand ready to remove others if upon hearing the evidence warrants such removal. This is an effective method of securing law enforcement in communities whose officials are not in sympathy with the law."

From Alabama Gov. William W. Brandon (Dem.) wires that his State is cooperating with the Federal authorities and enforcing the dry laws, and he adds that "it will require, in my opinion, all agencies, Federal, State, county and city, cooperating to enforce these laws." "I agree with President Coolidge in principle," wires Gov. Theodore Christianson (Rep.) of Minnesota; and he goes on to say:

> "I believe that a practical solution requires: (1) voluntary organization of interested citizens to prod local officials into a sense of their responsibility. (2) A new class of Federal courts, of police court jurisdiction, to relieve United States District courts of Prohibition enforcement cases. (3) Concentration of Federal enforcement agents in territory where local sentiment does not sustain a vigorous policy by local sheriffs and county attorneys."



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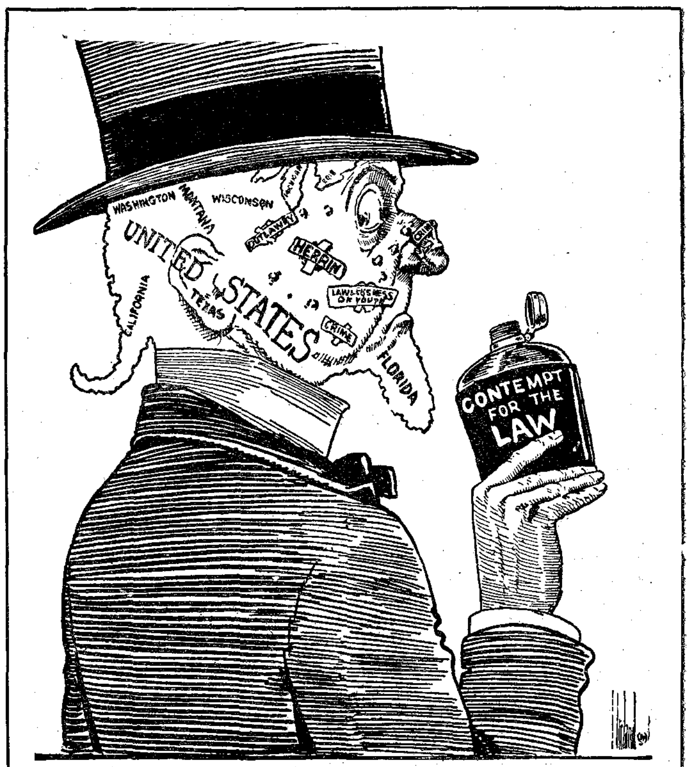
SPIRITED ANIMALS ARE EASIER LED THAN DRIVEN

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune.*



BREAKING OUT ON HIM

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch.*

Cooperation in enforcement is essential, agrees Wyoming's woman Governor, Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross. She says:

> "Cooperation between Federal and local authorities is plainly essential. In Wyoming, the State Law-Enforcement Department works in cooperation with both the Federal and county officers. This will continue to be the policy of this Administration."

"This Administration has been and is making every effort to enforce all laws, including the Prohibition Law," wires Mayor Benjamin F. Stapleton, of Denver. "It is enough for me to know that the law imposes upon me the duty of enforcing all of the laws within my jurisdiction," says Mayor William E. Dever (Dem.) of Chicago, who believes that "all good citizens will agree that it is the duty of law-enforcement officials to enforce the law." President Coolidge "is constitutionally correct in his theory that the enforcement of Prohibition should be the duty of the State and its municipal units," avers Mayor James M. Curley (Dem.) of Boston, who would carry it further than the President advocates. Says Mayor Curley:

> "He should carry this theory to its logical source, that purely domestic problems should be solved by purely domestic agencies, and such laws and amendments as deal with the habits and tastes of the people should be left to the discretion and action of the States themselves."

Mr. Wayne B. Wheeler, General Counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, finds President Coolidge's position "emphatically right." After reminding us that the co-responsibility of the States with the Federal Government for Prohibition enforcement has been declared by the United States Supreme Court and by many of the State Supreme Courts, Mr. Wheeler says:

> "We need State enforcement. State and nation in teamwork can halt the lawless liquor traffic even in the backward States, and totally suppress it in the States that are willing to do their duty."

WHAT PRICE WHEAT?

"THE WHOLE WORLD IS INTERESTED," says a Chicago paper, in the price of the world's basic food product, "and just now the whole world is confused" to see the price of wheat, which had jumped up to over two dollars as the year opened, dropping down nearly to a dollar and a half a bushel during the first two weeks of March. The world is confused, apparently, because there is no agreement over the cause of these violent fluctuations. It is all "the rankest kind of manipulation," says one leading Chicago wheat trader, who ought to know something about it. Others insist that dealers in grain are discovering new supplies coming onto the market, and that there is no such shortage as was talked about last winter. And then, as one wheat-belt journal puts it, "a shower in India, a rain in Texas, a whisper from the Argentine, catches the jumpy buyer or seller, and with the world shortage of wheat and depleted reserves he turns as emotional as a tenderfoot in a faro layout who buys and sells with hysteria instead of judgment." Another writer in a wheat-growing region actually offers the suggestion that the people in Europe are really short of wheat, but are such crafty buyers that they are all the time spreading reports exaggerating the supply and minimizing the demand so as to bring prices down.

One fact stands out—that by the time the first 1925 wheat is harvested there will be only about 50,000,000 bushels left of the 1924 crop, which is about half the usual carry-over in recent years. And this leads some experts to predict continued high prices for wheat. At any rate, "a cycle of more phases and scenic effects than Frank Norris described in 'The Pit' has been the feature of the grain market in recent months," remarks the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. And the Detroit *News* pictures the plight of the poor wheat farmer dependent for his livelihood and his profits on things he can not control, like the weather in Australia, the industrial prosperity of Europe, and "the machinations of a horde of speculators who are constantly interfering with the price of wheat." It is the complaint about such "machinations," according to the Washington dispatches, that has led the new Secretary of Agriculture to order the Grain Futures Administration "to make a full and immediate investigation and careful study of the situation which has existed on grain futures exchanges in the last few days."

Fluctuations of ten cents or more a day "are disturbing to real business," says the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, and therefore justify Secretary Jardine's action. Declares the Cleveland *Plain Dealer:*

> "If organized speculation hopes to defend itself successfully against the attacks to which it is continuously subjected, it must alleviate, rather than aggravate, price fluctuations. A few more episodes like those in the grain exchanges recently, and proposals to prevent dealings in futures, already made in Congress, will command wide support."

And in the opinion of the Meriden *Journal*—

> "It would be much wiser to have a government market for wheat and all grains in Chicago, make the trading in futures of any food product a serious crime, and, perhaps, have a grain board that would fix prices arbitrarily every week. If the actual goods, or the warehouses receipts could alone be bought and sold, the speculation would end. Food speculation ought to be as serious a crime as selling blue sky, and some day it will be. The law of supply and demand must fix all prices to a degree, but if there was real government control, speculation would lose its charm."

But there are one or two of our Democratic dailies which suggest with the Brooklyn *Eagle* that the time for the Government to investigate wheat speculation "was last fall when the price was soaring; but the investigators were electioneering then." To the St. Joseph *News-Press* (Ind.)—

> "It is one of the striking anomalies, that when wheat prices are going up, no matter how rapidly, there is never anything said about the pernicious influence of speculation and manipulation in the market. But let prices take a sharp downward trend and the air is filled with 'S. O. S.' signals, and there is a cry throughout the length and breadth of the land as to what speculators are doing to wheat-growers and consumers."

And a writer in *The Wall Street Journal* gives broader scope to his reflections on this point:

> "Wheat drops 50 cents a bushel from an exorbitant price of more than $2 a bushel and an immediate investigation is ordered. When wheat was soaring with the sky as the limit, there was no investigation. Had any one suggested one, he would have been cried down as an enemy of the farmer and an obstructionist to prosperity. Every one wants to see the farmer get good prices for his wheat. This means prosperity, for it gives employment to thousands, traffic to the railroads, and stimulates industry by increasing consumption.
>
> "But the joke of it is that when prices of oil, gasoline, coal, steel, copper and other products of mine and factory begin rapid advances after a period of depression, every radical politician wants an investigation. When prices of such products start to decline, any one who attempted to start an investigation with the object of checking the slump, would be considered an enemy of the people. Here is where the farmer gets the best of the miner and the manufacturer. Yet the farmer can not get profitable prices for his products with mine, mill and factory working half-time, for it means low wages and unprofitable prices, and this, in turn, means a drastic shrinkage in the consumption of farm products. Neither can the mine, mill or factory expect prosperity in the absence of agricultural prosperity. To summarize the situation, reasonable prices for grain and reasonable prices for steel, copper and other products alone mean prosperity. It would hardly be natural for one to prosper without the other. Political tampering with prices of commodities is bad business. In the end the old law of supply and demand can always be depended upon to correct an unhealthy situation, no matter whether it is due to excessive prices or abnormally low prices. Anyway, the farmer has sold his wheat and does not have to worry much over a 50-cent decline."

Our Department of Agriculture, points out Harden Colfax in a Consolidated Press dispatch from Washington to the Omaha *World-Herald*, has no proof of artificial manipulation, and two other reasons are offered by this correspondent in explanation of the recent sensational drop in wheat prices:

> "The first is the fact that Argentine wheat, freshly harvested, is now coming on the market. The second is that the American crop of winter wheat came through the season in better shape than originally expected."

A complete survey of both the statistical and speculative factors in the recent drop in wheat prices appears in a leading editorial in the New York *Times:*

> "The accepted grain-trade estimates of the world's wheat production (excluding Russia, for which the figures are always untrustworthy) were that 3,503,000,000 bushels had been produced in 1923 and only 3,137,773,000 in 1924. In Europe alone, where importation of wheat is largest, the decrease was 172,280,000 bushels, or more than 13 per cent., but in Canada and Argentina also, which ordinarily provide a great part of Europe's imports, the decrease was 261,000,000 bushels, or fully 35 per cent. The United States, alone of the exporting countries, raised more wheat last year than in 1923. All of these estimates were public property before the end of December.
>
> "The price of wheat had foreshadowed this altered situation, even before the harvests. From the price of $1.06 in April it had risen to $1.43 at the end of July and to $1.56 at the end of November. That it had not risen higher still, on the admitted huge decrease in the total world production, was readily enough explained last November by experienced students of the grain trade. Altho that production was 365,000,000 bushels less than in 1923, it was only 5,000,000 bushels less than in 1922 and actually 31,000,000 more than in 1921. It far exceeded any other world harvest since the war.
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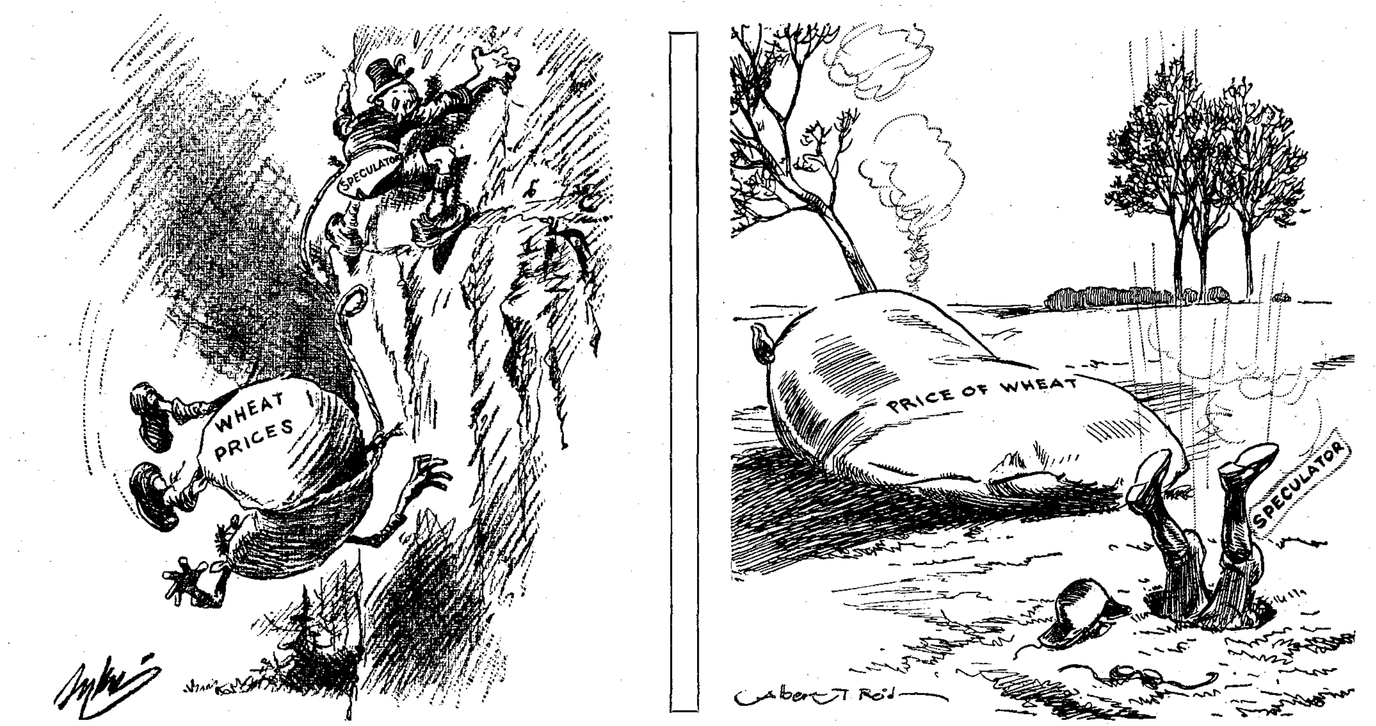
> "On the face of things, these various comparisons meant that,



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GOING DOWN!
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger.*

THE PARACHUTE FAILED TO OPEN
—Reid for the Bell Syndicate.

THE WHEAT SLUMP AND THE SPECULATOR

in so far as the 'dollar price' for wheat, last spring, was a result of the very great increase of world production during 1923, it was now a thing of the past. It also meant that, with the 1924 production distributed so unevenly as it was, importing countries would have to buy most of their wheat in the United States. It hardly suggested, however, such a 'famine shortage' in supplies for importing countries as would warrant a price more than double that of a year ago, unless there had been a similar phenomenon after the harvests of 1922 and 1921. But the cash price of wheat never went above $1.80 while the wheat crop of those two years was being sold.

"The purely speculative movement which put the price above $2 a bushel in January was based on complete ignoring of these comparisons. No doubt it was made more easily possible by the fact that the surplus available for export at the end of 1924 was mostly in the United States, instead of being held in three or four competitive producing countries. Our own farmers, as the statement of farm reserves showed on March 9, had already sold a larger percentage of their wheat crop than in any season in a quarter-century; they were naturally not forcing on the market what remained. But a two-dollar price was bound to draw it out, and this at the very moment when the foreign wheat-importer, having already purchased on a scale commensurate with his future needs, was no longer compelled to buy at any price Chicago might choose to ask."

In the wheat belt, the St. Paul *Dispatch* feels that the recent performance of wheat "is altogether too reminiscent of the good old days of wheat corners and rigging the market," but it nevertheless wonders how the Grain Futures Administration is to go about its investigation:

"The jumpy nature of wheat prices has not originated in the United States, as far as now can be seen. Our markets here have seemed to be but pale mirrors of those of Liverpool and Winnipeg. Where on Wednesday [March 18] the price here rose like a rocket 10 cents in a few minutes and dropt 4 cents in as many more, in Liverpool the rise is reported as opening at 1 to 2 pence down and rose 9 pence (18 cents) in the day over the previous day's price! How will that situation afford a chance for investigation?

"The fact is, that the market is blown about by every wind of rumor. So long as Liverpool, by reason of our surplus, dictates the price of our wheat, so long shall we be subject to these extravagant and unwarranted heights and hollows in the price."

Europe also comes to the mind of a paper in another wheat-growing region. Over across the Atlantic, says the Spokane *Spokesman-Review,* "they are scraping the bottom of the flour-barrel and trying to muffle the sound." This, we are told, is the situation:

"Europe is short of wheat and will continue to draw heavily upon the remaining American and Canadian supplies. Sharp trader that it is, it will buy on declines in the market and will do what it can to force declines in prices by manufacturing and distributing bear propaganda."

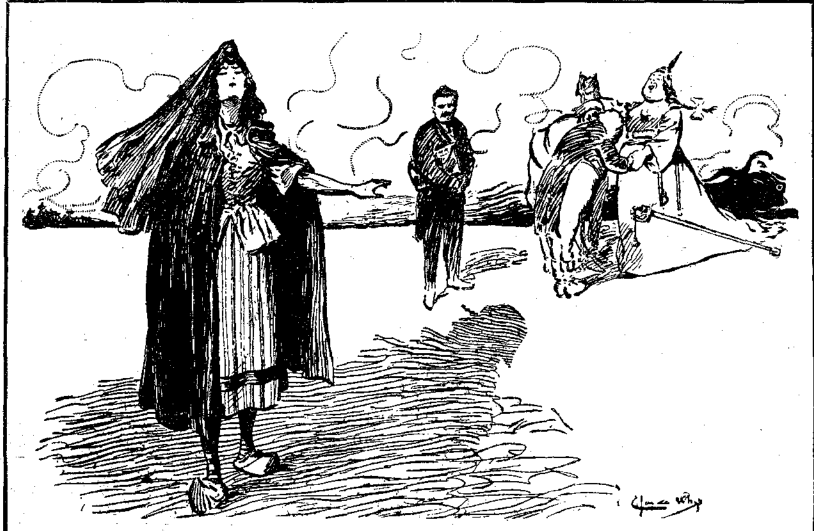
Recent reports from the Department of Agriculture indicate that the carry-over of last year's wheat crop, at the time when the new wheat first comes into the market at the end of June, will be only 51,000,000 bushels as compared with 113,000,000 in 1924, and 112,000,000 in 1923, and naturally, as one of the Washington correspondents points out, this will influence wheat prices, for "when a large amount of one year's crop is carried over till the next year, the supply is increased and prices are held down," while with a small carry-over the buyers are naturally more eager and willing to bid higher. This small carry-over, thinks *The Wall Street Journal,* is likely to mean a market "jumpy and sensitive to every adverse crop report" and "unless countervailing forces hitherto unforeseen should appear, it is a fair conclusion that wheat will look upward."

It occurs to several editors that in the drop in the price of wheat the farmer loses comparatively little, since most of his crop has been sold. As the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* puts it, "the big losers will be the speculators, and the big gainers will be consumers who were everywhere threatened with increases in the price of bread because of the rapid speculative advance in grain."

At any rate, concludes the St. Joseph *News-Press,* "the situation is one that keeps the wheat trader guessing and the wheat pit is a good place for the small-fry trader to omit from his business calls. If determined, however, to get a run for his money, he has every chance of breaking all speed records." The wheat market, counsels the Philadelphia *Record,* "had better be left to the hardened old war horses with large bank-rolls. It is no sort of game for tenderfeet and men on modest salaries who hanker to get ahead fast."

BRITAIN SECONDS GERMANY'S MOTION

When it refused assent to the Geneva protocol to outlaw war, note several American editorial writers, the British Government took upon itself the moral responsibility for finding a more efficient means of maintaining the peace of Europe. In sponsoring before the House of Commons Germany's proposal of a security pact between Germany and her former allied enemies, and suggesting that Germany be included in compacts to renounce war and submit disputes to arbitration, Austen Chamberlain, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, thinks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "achieved a tremendous advance over anything yet proposed." The "trial balloons" sent out several weeks ago in Berlin, we are told, were merely efforts to find out which way the wind blew. Now comes a definite German proposal, as a possible basis for discussion, of a security agreement.



THE IMPOSSIBLE PACT: A FRENCH VIEW

France: "Anything but that!"

—From *Le Petit Bleu* (Paris).

Great Britain's Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, is said by the London correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune* to regard the Dawes plan as the first step in the last three years to bring real peace back to Europe, and a security pact such as Germany suggests as the second step. In the opinion of the London correspondent of the New York *Times*, the Chamberlain speech of March 24 amounted to a definite declaration that, while Great Britain will respect her obligations to France, it is also desirous of giving Germany an opportunity to justify her professions of good faith. In seconding Germany's motion, and outlining the German proposal to the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain said, in part:

"Germany's interest is in the establishment of a special treaty foundation for a peaceful understanding with France. Germany is prepared to consider a comprehensive arbitration treaty and to enter into a mutual pact with the Powers interested in the Rhine. Similar arbitration treaties may be concluded with other States which have common boundaries with Germany. She is prepared to disavow and abandon any idea of recourse to war for the purpose of changing the treaty boundaries of Europe.

"I think the House will agree with His Majesty's Government that it is a signal advance that such proposals should have reached us even in vague form and on her own motion from Germany. They amount, if I understand it rightly, to this: That Germany is prepared to guarantee voluntarily what hitherto she has accepted only under compulsion of the Treaty—the *status quo* in the West—and that she is prepared to eliminate war, not merely from the West but from the East, as an engine by which any alteration in that treaty position is to be obtained."

In the words of the Brooklyn *Citizen:*

"According to Mr. Chamberlain, Germany is willing to sign a pact relinquishing all claims over Alsace-Lorraine, and guaranteeing the security of France on the Rhine frontier. She is willing to sign a pact not to undertake a war against Poland for the recovery of her lost territories on the Eastern frontier, but pledges herself to work for modification of the present frontiers through diplomacy and arbitration."

But there are fundamental differences between the French and English view-point, reports Edwin L. James, Paris correspondent of the New York *Times:*

"The English, apparently perfectly sincere, wish to make a treaty with Germany as an equal, the fact of Germany's inclusion being regarded as the most important part of the arrangement. The French, on the other hand, contend that in the Treaty of Versailles, France already has Germany's signature to respect France's frontier, and that one German signature is worth exactly as much as another German signature saying the same thing."

The reaction in American newspaper editorials to the German proposals seems, in the main, to be favorable; "the warm approval of the British Government is statesmanship of the first order," in the belief of the New York *World.* "The Chamberlain speech is a frank recognition from one of the victors that Germany must resume her authority and her dignity as an equal among the nations." As *The World* explains:

"Germany does not promise the impossible. Germany does not pretend to accept the whole judgment of the Versailles Treaty. She promises only what is consistent with her interest and in accordance with her powers. She renounces all change in the West, because the Germans know that it is not within their power to change that frontier if they wanted to. She renounces change in the East by means of war, but not by means of diplomacy.

"The fallacy of all previous proposals has been that they denied the facts; they attempted to make permanent the details of a settlement that can not be permanent. They were founded on the lie that the Treaty of Versailles was final. This proposal rests on the truth that that Treaty is subject to revision.

"Nor need the French feel that they are abandoning Poland. They could not, if they wished, guarantee all the Polish settlements against a reviving Germany and a restored Russia. The safety of Poland lies, not in its present encroachments, but in facing the facts, and in making a peaceable adjustment with its neighbors of territories and alien populations that will never do Poland any good."

Here, however, we find both the Washington *Post* and Philadelphia *Inquirer* in sharp disagreement. Says the latter paper:

"The Polish question can not be wholly divorced from the French question. Germany still seeks to recover the strip that gives Poland access to Danzig, as well as the part of Silesia which voted for annexation to Poland. But to disturb any of the boundaries fixt by the Versailles Treaty would be a ticklish matter."

In the opinion of *The Post:*

"Poland can hardly be expected to consent to abandon her rights to the port of Danzig. For, except for Danzig, Poland is entirely without access to the sea, a fatal situation for a country with large and growing industries."

"The problem of European security," declares the New York *Herald Tribune,* "hinges on the maintenance of the treaty boundaries established in 1919." Moreover, asserts this paper:

"The Allied Governments would fall into a trap if they admitted Germany to the League of Nations on favored terms, or permitted her to reserve in any outside compacts the right to attack the Polish settlements."

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P. & A. photograph

THE AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA

Underwood & Underwood photograph

THE AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY

Keystone View photograph

THE MINISTER TO URUGUAY

Three of President Coolidge's recent promotions in the foreign service. Ambassador Jay is advanced from Minister to Roumania; Ambassador Schurman from Minister to China, and Minister Smith from Minister to Albania.

"SHAKING UP" THE DIPLOMATS

THE GRABBING IS NOT SO GOOD in that political grab-bag—the diplomatic service—as it used to be. This is proved by President Coolidge's promotion recently of such men as Secretary of State Kellogg, Ambassador Houghton, Dr. Schurman, and the promotion of a number of others who chose a career in the diplomatic service to the rank of Minister. With the reorganization of our foreign service following the passage of the Rogers bill last summer, and the inauguration of a policy providing our representatives abroad with government-owned domiciles, "the American diplomatic service is becoming a profession," notes the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot.* "Gradually," observes the Indianapolis *News,* "we are getting away from the old conception that the more important posts were best disposed of by paying political debts, especially to generous campaign contributors." In a Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune,* dated March 18, we are told:

> "President Coolidge has gone outside of the diplomatic and consular service for only one appointee for an important post, that made to-day of George L. Kreeck, of Lawrence, Kansas, as Minister to Paraguay. Ulysses Grant Smith, of Pennsylvania, who has been Minister to Albania since 1922, was appointed and confirmed to-day as Minister to Uruguay.
>
> "With the advancement of Peter Augustus Jay, of Rhode Island, from the rank of Minister to Roumania to Ambassador to Argentina, and the promotion of a number of other 'career' men to the rank of Minister, the Coolidge Administration has definitely established the policy of promoting service men, which was suggested under the secretaryship of Charles E. Hughes. Mr. Jay's nomination marks the fourth service man to be thus rewarded."

After the passage of the Rogers reorganization bill, says the New York *Sun:*

> "The machinery of the State Department was at once overhauled to enable Consuls and Ministers to act as a single interchangeable corps. A Foreign Service Personnel Board, created by Executive order, brought in a report upon the character, ability and efficiency of members of this corps, and a number of men were retired or demoted. Numerous promotions were made by the State Department from one of the nine classes of the service to another last August, and again in February. It is safe to say that it has now reached a plane of real efficiency.
>
> "Recent appointments made by President Coolidge illustrate the advantage of this merit system. Men will not be transferred unwisely or prematurely, but as their ability grows they will be promoted and given the wide experience that marks members of the British diplomatic service."

The "shake-up" in the diplomatic service, believes the Philadelphia *North American,* "has enhanced the prestige of the service itself, and the influence of the United States in world affairs." The appointment of Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, American Minister at Peking, in the opinion of *The North American* and other representative newspapers, emphasizes anew the importance of the State Department's policy. For, remarks the Troy *Record,* "appointments like that of Dr. Schurman offset many that are purely political." The former President of Cornell University, who resigned, we are informed, because of his belief that no college executive should retain such a post longer than a quarter of a century, "is scholarly, diplomatic, and experienced," to quote the Dayton *News.* And in Germany, we are reminded, where scholarship has always been esteemed, this ought to count for much. In the opinion of the New Haven *Register,* "Dr. Schurman's trained mind, his extraordinary personality, his broad culture, his experience—all these go to make him the ideal man for the delicate post of Ambassador to Germany." Of course, remarks the Washington *Post:*

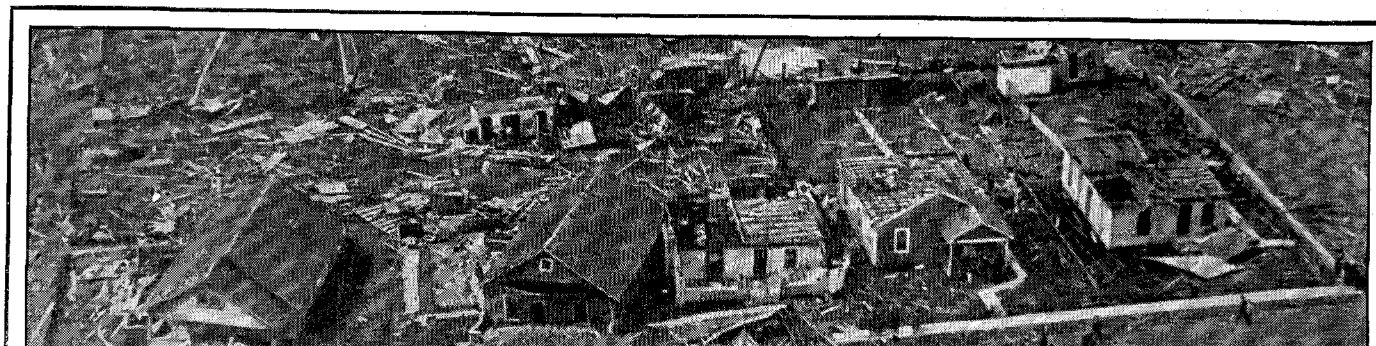
> "Dr. Schurman was needed at Peking, also, as the situation in China is very complex and must have the constant attention of an American Minister of exceptional ability; but it is easier to find a suitable envoy to Peking than to select an Ambassador to Berlin who would meet the demands of the present time.
>
> "By temperament and experience Dr. Schurman is especially well qualified to perform the difficult duties that await him at Berlin. It is a post which contains great possibilities for service in behalf of international good-will, besides promoting friendship and commerce between Germany and the United States."

Like Franklin K. Lane, former Secretary of the Interior, and Senator Couzens, of Michigan, Dr. Schurman, observes the Louisville *Courier-Journal,* was born north of the St. Lawrence River. Like Ambassador Houghton, whom he succeeds, the former head of Cornell knows the German language well, and is acquainted with German manners, habits, and customs.

While *The Wall Street News* admits all these things, and even joins in the shower of bouquets, nevertheless it is not absolutely certain that the Schurman promotion is best for all concerned. In the opinion of this financial daily:

> "Whether or not in this particular instance opportunity for service will be greater for Dr. Schurman in Germany than in China may be a moot question. Socially and diplomatically it is a promotion and a step on which he is to be congratulated, but from the standpoint of doing important and lasting service there are few locations comparable with Peking. On the sagacity of the white man's representatives at that focal point of the Orient depends the future peace of the world."

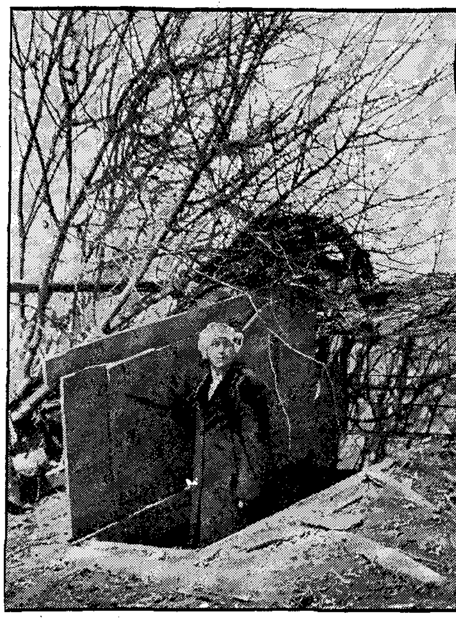
DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri



P. & A. photograph

Houses which were unroofed and moved from their foundations in West Frankfort, Ill.

In circle: Little Earl Wilbanks sitting on the ruins of his home in Murphysboro, Ind.

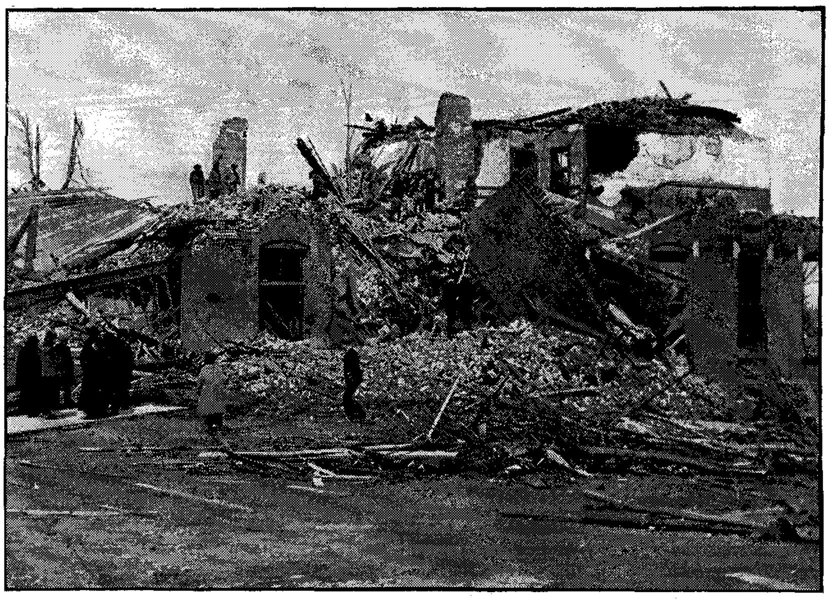


Photograph from Underwood & Underwood, Chicago

A cellar in De Soto, Ill., in which a family of six took refuge and escaped, altho the house disappeared entirely.

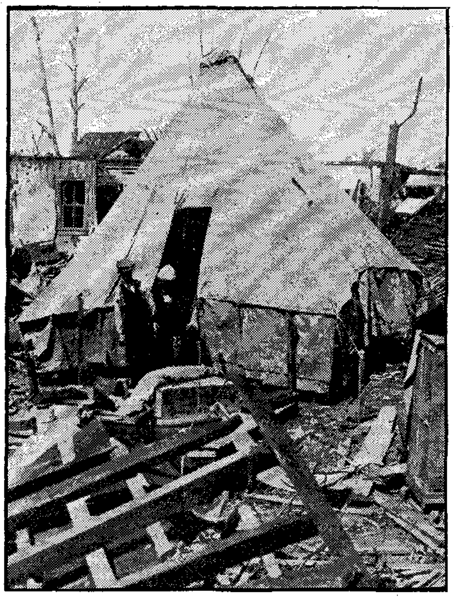
Photograph from Underwood & Underwood, Chicago

Six-year-old twins, lying on this divan when the tornado wrecked their home, were blown into their mother's arms and escaped injury.



Photograph from Underwood & Underwood, Chicago

School in Murphysboro where nearly a hundred children were killed.



International Newsreel photograph

Starting a new home among the ruins.

IN THE WAKE OF THE WORST TORNADO

An account of the devastating "twister" that on March 18 swept through Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee will be found on page 48. In this storm more than 800 were killed and nearly four thousand injured. A dispatch from Tamaroa, Ill., to the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* mentions the following curious incident: "A strange happening was the fluttering to earth of a piece of paper in Tamaroa, which contained the photograph and description of a cyclone in 1917. The sheet was from a copy of THE LITERARY DIGEST."

THE HOUSING PINCH WORSE

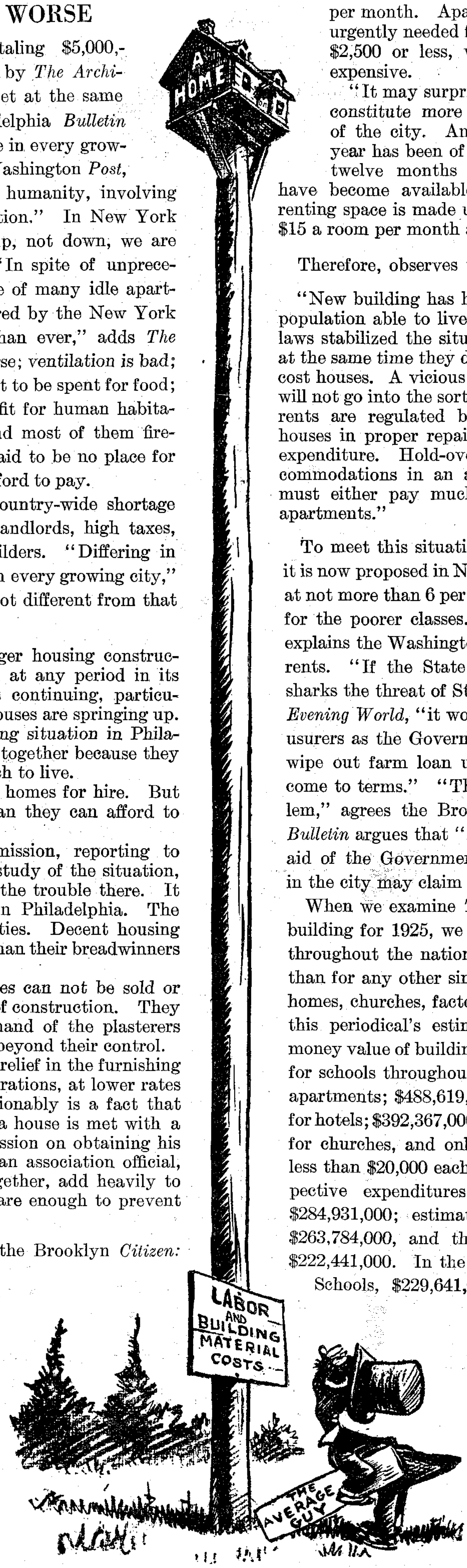
A BUILDING PROGRAM totaling $5,000,000,000 for 1925 is forecast by *The Architectural Forum* (New York), yet at the same time we are assured by the Philadelphia *Bulletin* that the housing situation is still acute in every growing city. "Just now," agrees the Washington *Post*, "there is a crisis in the housing of humanity, involving many of the great centers of population." In New York City, for example, rents are going up, not down, we are informed by the Brooklyn *Eagle*. "In spite of unprecedented construction and the existence of many idle apartments, the housing situation is declared by the New York Housing Commission to be worse than ever," adds *The Bulletin*. Sanitary conditions are worse; ventilation is bad; high rents are taking money that ought to be spent for food; houses formerly deserted as being unfit for human habitation, some of them without baths and most of them fire-traps, are being sought, for there is said to be no place for people to move at the rent they can afford to pay.

Coincident with the report of a country-wide shortage of homes come the tales of greedy landlords, high taxes, and high interest rates to home builders. "Differing in degree, in the essentials the problem in every growing city," declares the Philadelphia paper, "is not different from that of New York City." For example—

> "Philadelphia has witnessed a larger housing construction during the past two years than at any period in its history. The building movement is continuing, particularly in the suburbs. Cities of new houses are springing up.
>
> "But in spite of all this the housing situation in Philadelphia is still bad. Families huddle together because they can't rent a home of their own in which to live.
>
> "This is not because there are not homes for hire. But because the rental asked is more than they can afford to pay.
>
> "The New York Housing Commission, reporting to Governor Smith after an exhaustive study of the situation, says that the high cost of housing is the trouble there. It is the same block to needed relief in Philadelphia. The conditions are duplicated in other cities. Decent housing costs for the average family are more than their breadwinners can afford to pay.
>
> "Building operators say that houses can not be sold or rented more cheaply at present costs of construction. They point to factors, like the present demand of the plasterers for $14 a day, as without reason, but beyond their control.
>
> "The New York Commission sees relief in the furnishing of government credit for housing operations, at lower rates than are now available. It unquestionably is a fact that the home-seeker attempting to buy a house is met with a rate of interest, a premium, a commission on obtaining his mortgage, a fee to a building and loan association official, a levy for title insurance, that, altogether, add heavily to the cost of his home and sometimes are enough to prevent his venture."

In New York City, according to the Brooklyn *Citizen:*

> "The housing situation, instead of growing better, is getting worse. Rents are advancing, and are higher than two-thirds of the people of the city can well pay. In order to have a roof over their heads, hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers have to deny themselves other things, many of which are usually classed as necessities.
>
> "Governor Smith has transmitted to the Legislature a report from the State Housing Commission which describes the situation as beyond belief. Private builders, at present rates of interest, can not build adequate apartments to rent at less than $12.50 a room per month. Apartments at from $7 to $9 a room are urgently needed for families with an annual income of $2,500 or less, who can not afford anything more expensive.
>
> "It may surprize many to know that these families constitute more than two-thirds of the population of the city. And the building activity of the past year has been of no value to them. During the past twelve months something like 85,000 apartments have become available to tenants in the city, but the renting space is made up largely of suites renting at from $15 a room per month and up."


A HOME
LABOR AND BUILDING MATERIAL COSTS
THE AVERAGE GUY

FLY TO IT!

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.

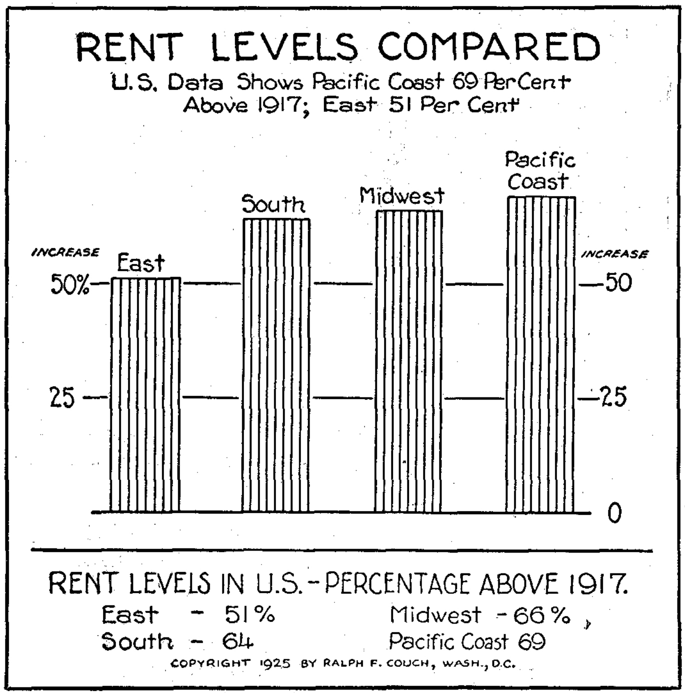
Therefore, observes the New York *Herald Tribune:*

> "New building has helped only the fraction of the city's population able to live in high-rent apartments. The rent laws stabilized the situation for hold-over occupants. But at the same time they discouraged the construction of lower-cost houses. A vicious circle has been established. Capital will not go into the sort of construction most needed because rents are regulated by law. Landlords hesitate to keep houses in proper repair unless they get returns from such expenditure. Hold-over tenants who move must seek accommodations in an artificially restricted market. They must either pay much higher rents or take lower-grade apartments."

To meet this situation, we read in the Washington *Star*, it is now proposed in New York that the State provide loans, at not more than 6 per cent. interest, for constructing homes for the poorer classes. The present high rate of interest, explains the Washington *Daily News*, is one reason for high rents. "If the State would hold over the heads of loan sharks the threat of State credit," maintains the New York *Evening World*, "it would drive down the demands of these usurers as the Government used the Farm Land Banks to wipe out farm loan usury. The loan sharks would then come to terms." "This is the only way to solve the problem," agrees the Brooklyn *Citizen*, and the Philadelphia *Bulletin* argues that "if the farmer is entitled to the special aid of the Government in rural credit banks, the worker in the city may claim the same consideration."

When we examine *The Architectural Forum's* estimate of building for 1925, we find that more money is to be spent throughout the nation for schools during the present year than for any other single item, such as apartments, hotels, homes, churches, factories, or office buildings. Included in this periodical's estimate are these figures, showing the money value of buildings planned for this year: $726,858,000 for schools throughout the United States; $579,357,000 for apartments; $488,619,000 for office buildings; $393,693,000 for hotels; $392,367,000 for industrial buildings; $373,476,000 for churches, and only $235,722,000 for dwellings costing less than $20,000 each. In the North Atlantic States prospective expenditures for apartments rank first, with $284,931,000; estimates for schools come second, with $263,784,000, and those for office buildings third, with $222,441,000. In the Middle States the figures are as follows: Schools, $229,641,000; industrial buildings, $178,050,000, and apartments, $163,779,000. The Northeastern States are planning to spend $79,335,000 for schools, $39,879,000 for apartments, and $39,303,000 for office buildings. In the Western States, $75,120,000 is to be spent for school construction, $75,051,000 for office buildings, and $57,930,000 for public buildings. The estimate for the Southwestern States is as follows: $51,687,000 for schools, $37,494,000 for churches, and $36,039,000 for office buildings, while in the remaining section, the Southeastern States, we are told that $31,710,000 is to be expended in hotel construction; $27,291,000 for school buildings, and $19,077,000 for apartments. As this estimate was made before the Palm Beach fire, which wiped out two large hotels, the figures for hotel construction may be increased by at least $6,000,000. Says *The Architectural Forum*:

"Office buildings in the Northeastern States, it is indicated, will be almost double the activity of last year, while in the same district the building of retail stores promises to be almost double. Drastic changes in the North Atlantic States are to be found in industrial building, which promises to be considerably less in 1925, and in office building, which indicates a considerably greater activity. In the Southeastern States most building types are comparatively the same except churches, where greater activity is promised, and in the small dwelling field, which evidently is to be more active. The interest in hotel building in both Southeastern and Southwestern States has evidently diminished considerably. While in the Southeastern States school building is evidently to be less, it will be considerably greater in the Southwestern States. On the other hand, in the Southeastern States there will be more residential building than last year, but considerably less activity in this field in the Southwestern States. The Middle States seem to show a considerable decrease of interest in the building of apartment hotels, while apartment building construction will be more active. Greater activity is promised in the residential field in all classes in the Middle States and a considerable increase in factory building is shown. Office building activity will be about one-third less than in 1924 in the Middle States. In the Western States apartment building evidently will fall off considerably, as will hotel building, but there will be more activity in the construction of hospitals, club and fraternal buildings and factory buildings. Office building construction in the Western States will be somewhat less, but a great interest in the volume of new public buildings is anticipated."



RENT LEVELS COMPARED

U. S. Data Shows Pacific Coast 69 Per Cent Above 1917; East 51 Per Cent

RENT LEVELS IN U.S.-PERCENTAGE ABOVE 1917.

East - 51%
South - 64
Midwest - 66%
Pacific Coast 69

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In the opinion of *The Timberman*, of Portland, Oregon:

"The factors which indicate an active building year in 1925 are: An established shortage of buildings; confidence in the building situation on the part of the public; stable costs; good transportation conditions; ample mortgage money; good labor conditions; upward rental tendency, and sound general business conditions.

"With a housing shortage of four billion dollars in cities of more than 10,000 population, with a large shortage in cities of less than 10,000 population, and with construction in the country districts behind the actual needs, it is evident that it will take some years to overcome the housing shortage which accumulated from 1913 to 1920.

"The greatest shortage exists in low-priced single family dwellings and in farm buildings. The housing shortage remains most acute in cities with over 250,000 population, in cities of less than 10,000 population, and in the country.

AMERICANS NOW UNDER CUBAN RULE

"A treaty entering the Senate is like a bull going into the arena: no one can say just how or when the final blow will fall—but one thing is certain—it will never leave the arena alive."

—*John Hay, Secretary of State.*

BUT JOHN HAY WAS WRONG, it seems. Has not the Senate ratified the Isle of Pines Treaty, after only twenty years of discussion, several editors ask? In fact, eighteen treaties have been ratified since December 12, 1924, according to Senator Borah. Surely the gentlemen of the togas can work fast when they want to, remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, as it notes this belated action of the Senate on a document which relinquishes in favor of Cuba all claim of title by the United States to the Isle of Pines, a body of land slightly larger than Rhode Island, lying some forty miles to the south of Cuba. This ends a controversy dating from the close of the Spanish-American War. Throughout two decades, we are informed by the Baltimore *Sun*, ratification of the treaty was urged by almost every authority, including Secretaries of State Hay, Root, Knox, Bryan, Colby, and Hughes, as well as Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, and Harding. Moreover, says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, "ratification was desired by the Coolidge Administration, in part to promote friendly relations with Cuba and in part to promote good relations with Latin-America. The Senate acted in the face of efforts of the opposition to prevent a vote at this session, and despite strong protests from the Americans living on the Isle of Pines and owning property there, who fear their rights will not be respected by the Cuban Government."

In the debate preceding ratification, however, Senators Borah, Willis, Shipstead, and others produced documentary evidence to prove their contention that after the war with Spain it was not the intention of the American Government to turn the island over to Cuba, says a Universal Service dispatch from Washington. Some ten thousand American citizens invested in property on the island, declared Senator Willis, in the belief that it was United States soil. Soon after the Spanish-American War, says another Washington dispatch, "the War Department and the Department of the Interior took the position that the Isle of Pines was ceded to the United States and was United States territory." "Certainly," points out the Providence *Journal*, "the island is not geographically a part of Cuba." In the opinion of Senator Willis, government maps issued soon after the Spanish-American War showed clearly that the United States believed the Isle of Pines occupied the same territorial status as the Philippines, Guam, and Porto Rico. Moreover, in the treaty just ratified, we are reminded by the Senator from Ohio, there is nothing to prevent Cuba from selling the island to any nation for a naval or aircraft base. The text of the treaty reads in part as follows:

ARTICLE I

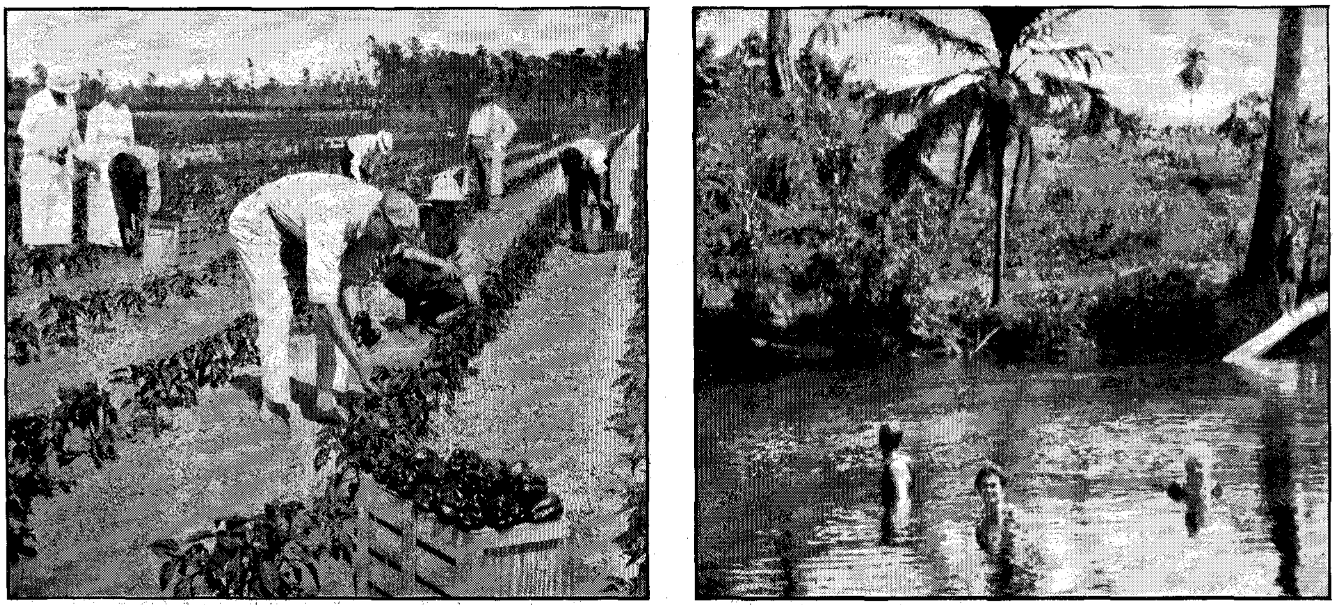
The United States of America relinquishes in favor of the Republic of Cuba all claim of title to the Island of Pines, situated in the Caribbean Sea near the southwestern part of the Island of Cuba. . . . .

ARTICLE II

This relinquishment, on the part of the United States of America, of claim of title to the said Island of Pines, is in consideration of the grants of coaling and naval stations in the Island of Cuba heretofore made to the United States of America by the Republic of Cuba.

ARTICLE III

Citizens of the United States of America, who at the time of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty shall be residing or holding property in the Island of Pines, shall suffer no diminution of the rights and privileges which they have acquired prior to the date of exchange of ratifications of this treaty. . . . .



International Newsreel photograph

AMERICANS AT WORK AND PLAY IN THE ISLE OF PINES

The seven hundred native Americans on the island, who are said to have invested in property there in the belief that it was United States soil, are planning to dispose of their holdings, and move elsewhere, say dispatches. The value of their property is given as $21,000,000.

"To summarize the arguments for and against the treaty," notes the New York *Times*, "would now be a waste of time." "It is not necessary," agrees the Indianapolis *News*. "It is enough to say that by its action, the Senate did justice to Cuba, and that in its vote the true voice of America spoke." Many editors recall a decision of the United States Supreme Court that the Isle of Pines is an integral part of Cuba, and is to be regarded for tariff purposes as foreign territory, and in an effort fully to justify the action of the Senate, the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* maintains that maps dated as far back as 1592 show the Isle of Pines as a part of Cuba, "just as Long Island is a part of the State of New York." "In the old Spanish days," agrees the Newark *News*, "it was administered as a part of the mainland." In handing back the little island to Cuba, thinks the Pittsburgh *Chronicle Telegraph:*

"The United States shows its good faith, and its action should have a wholesome effect on our neighbors of Central and South America. While it is easy to understand the desire of those of our citizens who have been living in the Isle of Pines that it should come under the American flag, the question was one of keeping our word to Cuba. Our people resident there need not fear any alienation of their rights, since Cuba itself is directly responsible to our Government through a provision in its Constitution. Their rights and those of our Government are also wholly safeguarded by this later treaty, in the opinion of President Coolidge."

The island is rich in natural resources, we are told. According to a dispatch from Neuva Gerona, Isle of Pines, to the Washington *Star*, on the day following ratification:

"Neuva Gerona's quaint streets looked as if they were in mourning, with Americans standing in disconsolate groups while a parade of Cuban celebrants marched by. The procession was made up of white and black men, women and children, who were jubilantly carrying a huge Cuban flag and the colors of the United States. Small cannons were fired at the street-corners, and the natives were carrying branches. The marchers sang the Cuban and American national anthems.

"American interest in this city and throughout the island are estimated to represent $21,000,000 in property and investments. There are 700 native Americans, including 75 children, who are planning to dispose of their property and move elsewhere. According to general opinion, 'big American business' influenced the Senate to betray its own people here and thus placate Latin-America for commercial purposes.

"A most interesting and unexpected feature is the attitude of the Spaniards, who unanimously desired American rule for the island. The Spaniards and Americans, together with the Chinese and Japanese who recently acquired tracts by long lease or purchase, represent virtually all the business activity on the island. The Cuban residents, who number 3,100, all work for these foreigners or are public office-holders."

Already the exodus of American residents in the island has begun, says another Isle of Pines correspondent in a dispatch to the Chicago *Daily News*. We read on:

"Deep significance is attached to the departure of Frederick C. Swetland, head of the largest enterprise on the island, with grapefruit groves and a packing plant representing an investment of $1,000,000. In the opinion of Mr. Swetland, the Isle of Pines, without American direction, 'will revert soon to the pasture it was before our pioneers began its development.'

"During the transition from temporary control to actual ownership by Cuba, the Isle of Pines has been the scene of picturesque *fiestas* as by the dark-skinned natives and manifestations of bitterness by the Americans, whom the United States Senate, by approving the Isle of Pines Treaty, places under the jurisdiction of Cuban politicians.

"With two exceptions the American flag has disappeared from the Isle of Pines. One American flag, draped in mourning, flies in the window of the American-owned newspaper, *The Appeal*, which was forced to suspend publication because all the matter set for this week's issue was seditious under the new conditions."

"No doubt many confiding Americans have lost money in the Isle of Pines, and feel a just grievance," observes the Manchester *Union*. "But their grievance should be with neither the United States nor Cuba. It should be with the real estate agents." "As against the supposed interest of the American investors, there was involved a broad question of foreign policy," points out the St. Joseph *News-Press*. "Defeat of the treaty would have weakened confidence in the capacity of the United States to deal justly with small nations." As the Detroit *Free Press* remarks:

"Coupled with the Tacna-Arica decision and the recent boundary settlement between Brazil, Peru and Colombia, the ratification of the Isle of Pines pact rounds out in striking fashion the achievements of ex-Secretary Hughes as a statesman genuinely devoted to the cause of pan-American friendship.

"Taken apart from his record in other fields, his work in Central and South America would alone have been enough to ensure him a secure place in history. As in Europe with the Dawes plan, and in the Far East with the Washington Conference, so in Latin-America with his boundary settlements and with the Isle of Pines Treaty ratification, his first care was to lay the foundation for an era of peace. Incidentally he has built for himself a lasting monument."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

Is it League of Nations or of notions?—*Wall Street Journal.*

All wild flowers fade quickly, except the blooming idiots.—*Columbia Record.*

Too bad Mr. Coolidge did not notice the war in the name of Warren.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The average blue law is something that makes a white man see red.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

In the country life is what you make it, while in the city life is what you make.—*Columbia Record.*

According to Borglum, he who sculptures a bust may also bust a sculpture.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Apparently, Senator Borah has firmly entrenched himself as Democratic leader in the Senate.—*Houston Post-Dispatch.*

Russia, it is reported, is about to begin the coining of gold. The printing-presses must be about worn out.—*Springfield Republican.*

There can be no question that Prohibition is a success when a dry agent whose salary is $2,400 saved $38,000 a year.—*Columbia Record.*

In announcing that he will padlock 1,000 saloons in New York, the new District Attorney has sounded what might be called a keynote.—*Detroit News.*

Nothing has occurred recently to render it desirable for our party to abandon the grand old jackass as our sacred party emblem.—*Houston Post-Dispatch.*

It is now asserted that human intelligence reaches its maximum at sixteen years. After that there is nothing left to do but learn how to use it.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

That lone hit scored by the anti-aircraft guns reminds us that not long ago a golfer accidentally killed a bird on the wing with one of his drives.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

A rumor is afloat that "Europe is trying to lure away the best jazz band talent from America." If Europe will agree to lure as hard as possible we are willing to push.—*Detroit News.*

Secretary Mellon urges that taxation be kept out of politics. That can be done if Secretary Mellon can produce some practical plan for abolishing politics.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

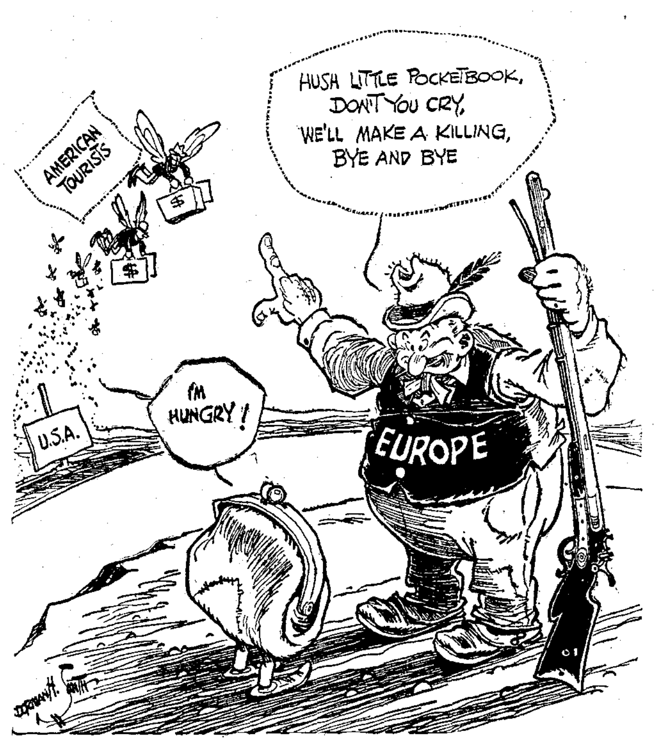
In modern stories the girlish face at the pane has become less noticeable than the girlish finger at the trigger.—*Boston Herald.*

The action of the wheat market suggests that the supply is not as short as some of the speculators.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

A bulldog at Macon, Georgia, has been given two baby tigers to raise, and some day that bulldog is going to feel just like most American parents do now. — *American Lumberman.*

We wonder that the irreconcilables and Senator Borah did not take pains to ascertain if John G. Sargent had not at some time defended a Vermont maple sap farmer. — *Houston Post-Dispatch.*

The month's award for Unconscious Irony is herewith handed Congressman J. W. Byrns of Tennessee for his reference in a recent speech to "unavoidable savings in governmental costs."—*Detroit News.*


HUSH LITTLE POCKETBOOK, DON'T YOU CRY, WE'LL MAKE A KILLING, BYE AND BYE
AMERICAN TOURISTS
$
$
I'M HUNGRY!
U.S.A.
EUROPE

HURRAH, EATS!!

—Smith in the Jersey City *Jersey Journal.*

But no scientist can give us the stainless steal.—*Boston Herald.*

"Don't worry" makes a better motto when you add "others." —*Columbia Record.*

It isn't a stable government just because its statesmen insist on stalling.—*Manila Bulletin.*

Dr. Brady says cabbage is healthful in any form. Guess Doc doesn't smoke.—*Toledo Blade.*

My Gosh! Suppose some important question should pop up while King George is away!—*Baltimore Sun.*

Scientists have found a skull half an inch thick in Arizona. But why go as far away as Arizona?—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Uncle Sam, contrary to the cartoonist's conception of him, is a gentleman with an unusually large waste.—*Columbia Dispatch.*

Nowadays when the person with a bottle says, "Take a drink of this; it will straighten you out," it is possible he is right.—*Detroit News.*

Liquor valued at $30,000 was found in a Charleston graveyard. Wonder how it reached there ahead of its victims?—*Houston Post-Dispatch.*

General Dawes was sleeping when the vote was taken on Mr. Warren. Didn't take any time at all to start in on his new job.—*New York Evening World.*

Some persons brag about their ancestors as if they had invented them. And as a matter of fact, we suppose many of them have.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Maybe we missed it through careless reading, but we haven't yet seen in the paper where the Warrens have entertained in honor of the Daweses.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

It would be just like the Senate to propose that Vice-President Dawes's picture be put on the new one-half-cent postage stamp, in recognition of his services to date.—*Ohio State Journal.*

While the Supreme Court gives the pedestrian the right-of-way at a street-crossing, do not rely too strenuously on it. It is possible to be right and dead too.—*Pittsburgh Gazette Times.*

Renewed hostilities in Albania confirm a long-standing suspicion that what is needed in the Balkans is a quick reversible sword and plowshare.—*Detroit News.*

The things that eat up the taxpayer's money never go on a hunger strike.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Even if a man does pass you with his auto he may be behind with his payments.—*Columbia Record.*

Among those we don't hear knocking the Prohibition law is the Padlock Trust.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Even with its sugar coating the Senate could not swallow the Warren nomination. — *Charleston Gazette.*

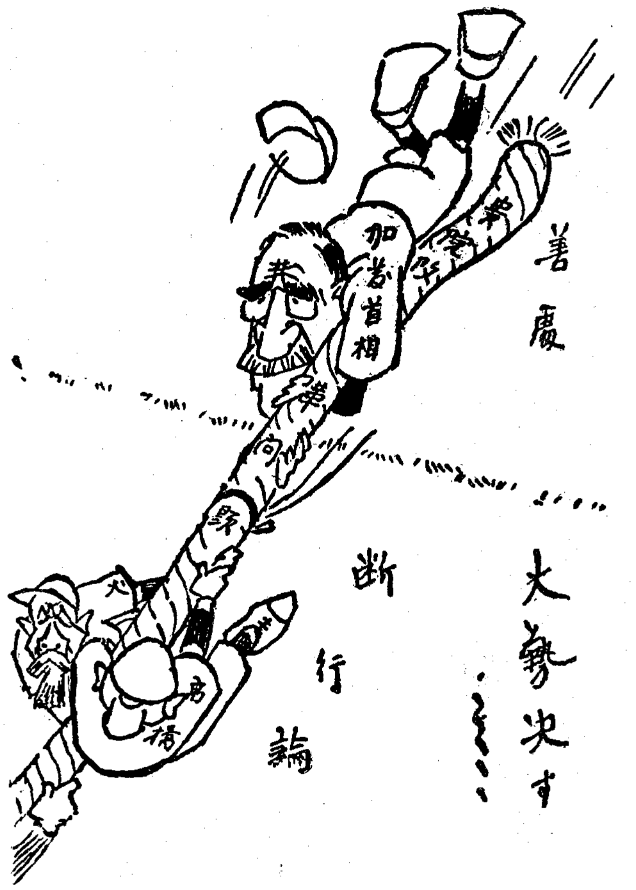
To some persons it seems perfectly plain that the crossword puzzle was invented by the rubber trust to promote the demand for erasers.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Astronomers lately have been turning their attention to Mira, a star said to be thirty-two billion times as large as the earth. It is understood, however, that Hiram Johnson is for ignoring it.—*Detroit News.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE FIGHT FOR PEERAGE REFORM IN JAPAN

FORCE OF CIRCUMSTANCES is said to have driven the Japanese nation to reform the House of Peers, and after much difficulty a bill for that purpose has been prepared by the Government and is now under consideration by the Privy Council. This is merely one more indication of the tide of democracy sweeping through Japanese politics, we are told. The opposition of the Peers to the bill may be judged from the fact that it is intended to abolish hereditary membership, to reduce the proportion of the Peers' representation from one-half to one-third of the total membership, and to apply other restrictions so that, as the Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* says, government in Japan "can be erected on a firm foundation, and the appearance of a government of the privileged classes can be permanently prevented." As such a proposal is "impracticable during the Regency," this newspaper avers, it believes that the reconstruction of the House of Peers would better be carried out slowly but steadily so long as the House does not transgress the limits of its functions, and it goes on to say:



JAPAN'S GREAT TUG OF WAR OVER PEERAGE REFORM

—*Miyako* (Tokyo).

"As it is, the bill prepared by the Government, which the movement for safeguarding parliamentary principles created, must be thorough and satisfactory within the bounds of the Imperial Ordinance. We do not care for the wishes of the House of Peers. For this purpose, the system of hereditary members and the system of highest taxpaying members must needs be abolished, princes and marquises must be reduced to a number similar to that of other peers, and their election must be controlled by an election law, and the arbitrary recommendation of persons to the Throne to be nominated by the Emperor must be so altered as to be entrusted to a joint committee appointed from both Houses.

"We would suggest electing some members of the Lower House of lofty personal character and other persons of high repute to the House of Peers. We would also insist upon returning members from among statesmen who are not highest taxpaying persons in country districts to the Upper Chamber, tho their number must be specified. At the same time, the number of the aristocratic members must be reduced so that the House of Peers may be in closer contact with popular wishes.

"It is regrettable that the bill prepared by the Government is far from these desires. Such an unsatisfactory plan can not popularize politics. We are disappointed at such a half-hearted plan of renovation. It is the more disappointing that this plan was laid down by a Government which professes to advocate the cause of parliamentary principles. The attempt at increasing the number of the highest taxpaying members on the excuse of electing members from among ordinary statesmen by means of popular ballots is anachronistic. Such a system is peculiarly adapted to the nations of the West, but we feel no interest in it. The substance of the Government's plan seems to be altogether worthless, and it can not be in keeping with universal manhood suffrage for the House of Representatives."

The *Nichi Nichi* then observes that the reconstruction of Upper Houses in European nations has been thorough and satisfactory because their power has been limited and their organization has been modified to an extent in which their proper function, however, is not prejudiced. Consequently, it maintains, they can work their influence upon the action of the Lower House, which is prone to be radical. What is more, this journal admits:

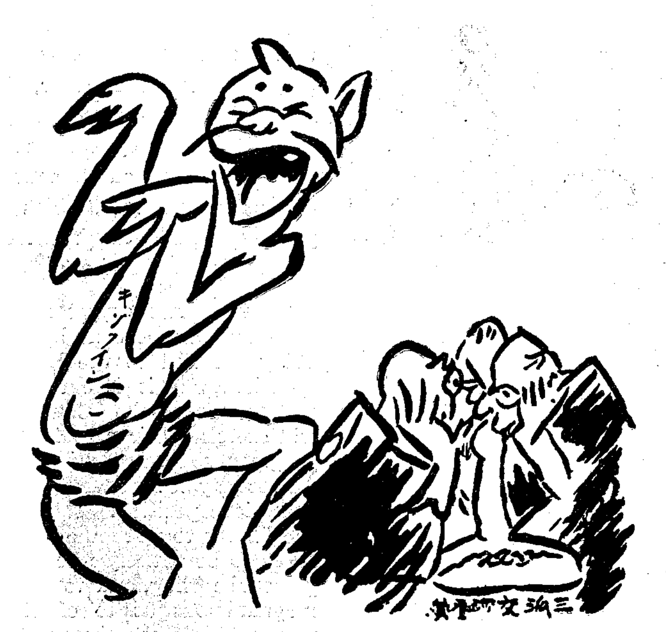
"We do not expect much from any amendment by the Privy Council to the bill in question, but it is our hope and trust that the Councilors will exercise their experienced judgment so that the privileged classes may be saved from their precarious position. We take the liberty to warn the Councilors to be entirely free from personal feeling, and to be so magnanimous as to effect a reasonable and effective amendment to such an unsatisfactory bill."

Another adverse critic of the bill is the Tokyo *Asahi*, which finds it "regrettably unsatisfactory," and urges that the House of Peers be so organized as to avoid collision with the House of Representatives, which may arise from class feeling, and also, so as to harmonize its action with that of the Lower House. And it adds:

"The primary function of the House of Peers is to restrain the too hasty action of the House of Representatives. The Government should have availed itself of the present opportunity to strengthen the position of the House of Representatives as against the Upper Chamber through a revision of parliamentary law. The principles with which the Imperial Constitution was compiled might have been to place both Houses on an equal footing, consequent upon which it may be contended that the revision of parliamentary law can not be considered under the Regency.

"The modification of the Diet organization, once attempted, must be thorough and satisfactory in order that frequent modifications may be avoided. Responsible statesmen must be alive to this necessity. Let it be supposed that the House of Peers remain as powerful as it has been, and we have no doubt that a dreadful clash will take place between the two Houses within a few years. Precautions must be taken to avert this danger."

According to the Osaka *Asahi*, the Privy Council objects to the franchise and the eligibility to membership in Parliament for the heads of noble families. But this daily maintains, that if noblemen were to come into close touch with parliamentary principles, and if they took the field in election contests, they could free themselves from the "danger of popular animosity arising from class feeling." This Osaka newspaper believes the extension of the franchise to noblemen would be "a safety valve for political complications, while the nobility would gain very much from it." It remarks also that the influence of the nobility in local districts is "overrated," and that it is feared it will come to be "tyrannical over the general public." But, says the *Asahi*, "we can assert that this is a groundless fear. We need not be afraid of such an impossibility." According to the Tokyo correspondent of the London *Times* vigorous opposition to the bill is only to be expected from the Peers and, he adds, "it is feared that the sponsors of the reform will not exert the necessary energy to have their way." The real strength of the Peers, he notes, lies in the intrigues by which they can overthrow the Kato Ministry at a moment's notice, "without the slightest reference to the present measure." He tells us also that the Kenseikai (Conservative party) has shown some reluctance to press the bill because, seemingly, it is afraid of the disfavor of the Peers, and he continues:



"IT IS TO LAUGH"

Thinks the Osaka *Puck*, as it considers the difficulties and hesitations of the Cabinet with regard to the reform of the House of Peers.

> "At present the Japanese House of Peers can veto any legislation they do not like. They seldom exercise this privilege, but they certainly, by their potential power, very much restrict the functions of the Diet.
>
> "Only a little more than half the members of the Japanese House of Peers are hereditary Peers, but the remainder gain their places in a manner incompatible with democratic government, half of them being life members appointed by the Emperor and the remainder being proxies of large property-holders and super-taxpayers. Out of a total membership of 403, the Kenkyukai and Koyu Club members, having nearly identical views, form the majority controlling bloc against which the reformation is really aimed.
>
> "The Lower House consists of 60 more members than the Upper one. One hundred and fifty-nine belong to the Kenseikai, of which the Present Prime Minister is the leader, and which has only a majority of 44 over the Seiyuhonto (True Friends party), but the Seiyukai (Friends party) of 106 members and the 28 members of the Kakushin Club (New Reform party), whose leader, Mr. Inukai, is the Minister of Communications, are allied with the Kenseikai to form a coalition Government.
>
> "There are, in addition, 46 Independents and nine of a new but surely rising party called Jitsugyo (Business Men's party). The latter shows every sign of eventually becoming one of the leading parties. It is headed by a Mr. Muto, an outspoken active man, who has just returned from a trip to England and other European countries."

The precise attitude of each party toward the bill is said by this Tokyo observer to be as yet unknown, but he tells us that unanimity exists among an overwhelming majority in the Lower House that the thing must be done and that now is the time to do it. The reforms comprised in the draft, we read, are three-fold:

> "First, it is intended to abolish the hereditary membership of the dukes and marquises, and to reduce the proportion of the Peers' representatives from one-half to one-third of the total membership, the Peers themselves electing, septennially, from among themselves, their quota of representatives, who would hold office for only seven years.
>
> "Secondly, to increase the Imperial appointments so as to bring them up to one-third of the House, but to reduce the term of membership from life to seven years only.
>
> "Thirdly, the remaining third of the House is to consist of members elected by constituencies in practically the same way as are members of the Lower House, but for seven-year terms."

Because of the control the Upper House exerts over the Lower House, we are told, it could, if defiant, wreck the Government by obstructing the Budget or rejecting the Manhood Suffrage Bill, which is "merely another manifestation of the democratic reform movement that is producing an upheaval in Japanese politics." This correspondent relates further:

> "A curious change, revealing the profound depths of political intrigue in this country, has taken place in the Upper House, during the last decade. The Kenkyukai (Hereditary party) has, from a mere piece of automatism, become the ruling party in the country. Originally the Kenkyukai acted impassively entirely on the advice of the Imperially appointed specialists, who were themselves controlled by Prince Yamagata. Tho they were in the minority, these specialists were credited with having the brains of the House. The recently assassinated Prime Minister, Mr. Hara, was a master wirepuller. He was opposed to the Yamagata régime. Slowly but surely he raised the political status of the hereditary Peers until they became his most powerful supporters, and when he died the Kenkyukai were the virtual controllers of the country."

"SECRETS OF THE LEAGUE"—This is not the title of a moving-picture thriller, as would seem at first glance, but the phrase applied by an important London Labor organ to certain performances at Geneva about security in Europe and Germany's entry into the League. The weekly in question, *The New Leader*, declares that the more important doings of the League are "cloaked so far in official secrecy" which, however, is said to be "happily penetrated to some extent by French journalistic enterprise and French diplomatic indiscretion." It is then asserted that:

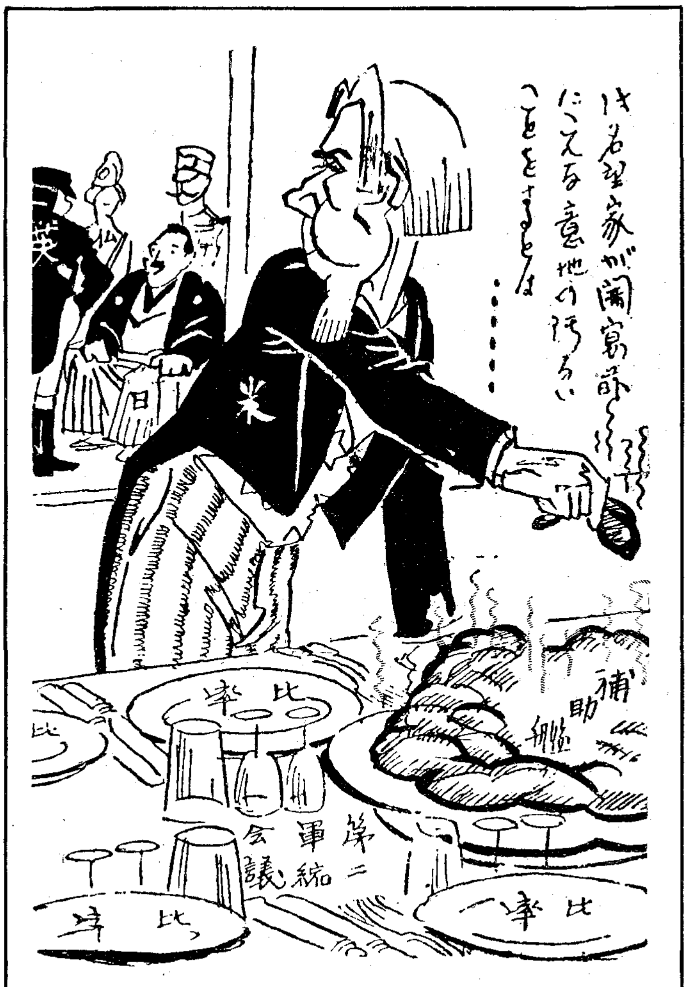
> "We know that Germany's desire to enter the League without the pledge to allow foreign troops on League business to cross her territory is to be refused. Logically and in the abstract this may be just; in the world as it is to-day disarmed Germany may be pardoned for a certain shyness about admitting more foreign troops to more of her soil. Supposing a Russo-Polish quarrel, and a French demand to march across Germany in support of Poland, does past experience justify us in asserting that the League is sure to judge impartially who is the aggressor? The answer may be found in the League's record as ruler of the Saar Territory, which Sir Robert Donald has described in an important book. The solution may lie in an amendment to the Covenant, unanimously adopted by the Second Assembly but ratified as yet only by a score of members; this would exempt certain nations from the obligations of Article 16 and allow unconditional neutrality of their territory. At present Switzerland alone enjoys exemption; but then no one is eager to march troops over snow mountains."

Meanwhile Paris press dispatches on the subject of security for France indicate that France will not rush headlong into any new pacts or defensive arrangements proceeding either from London or Berlin, because through her understandings and alliances with the smaller countries of Central Europe and the Balkans she has what she considers a necessary "girdle around Germany."

A JAPANESE "WARNING" TO UNCLE SAM

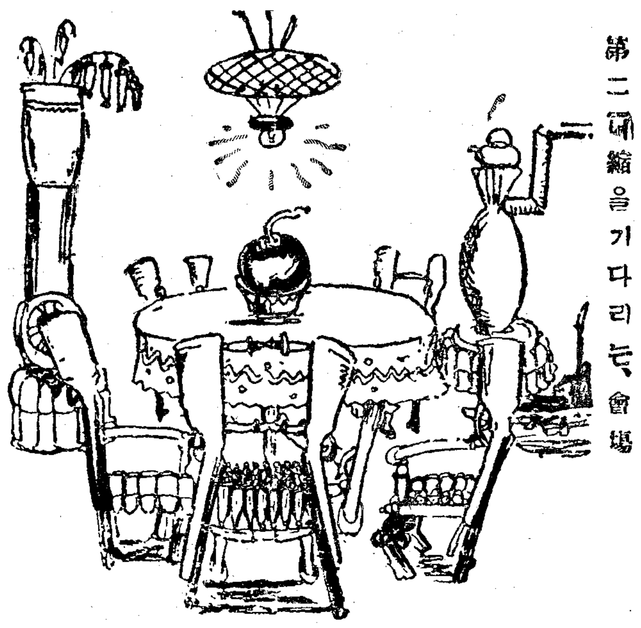
IT IS NOT THE BUSINESS of the United States to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for Great Britain, say some Japanese editors, who are suspicious lest in promoting a second disarmament conference Uncle Sam find himself loaded with onerous and perilous responsibilities. They assert their willingness to join in any effort that tends toward international peace, but express the firm belief that "if universal disarmament is to be carried out at all, it must aim at true peace," and be "absolutely free from any causes of war." Among the Japanese press the Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* is in the skeptical class and declares bluntly that "no person has a doubt as to the fact that Great Britain has given a hint to the United States in relation to disarmament." This daily then notes the impasse Great Britain encountered in the handling of the Peace Protocol, which was prepared at the Fifth General Assembly of the Council of the League of Nations at the instance of former Premier MacDonald. The objections of the Dominions, as we know from the press, are the fundamental causes of the Protocol's extinction. The present Premier, Mr. Baldwin, remarks the *Nichi Nichi*, had skill and experience enough to declare that, because of the Dominions, Great Britain was not in a position to decide upon the Protocol of her own arbitrary will, and "perhaps he foresaw that the Dominions would object." In any event, we are told:

> "Great Britain has issued a statement in this connection, forming the subject of the present discussion. She announced in her statement that Great Britain would not be behind other nations in advocating the cause of peace, that she would willingly express her assent in the event of the United States' taking the initiative in promoting a second international disarmament conference. Great Britain is an apparently innocent child.
>
> "The purpose for which Great Britain has issued this statement is manifold. It is sufficient to point out that it is the intention of that nation to win the friendly feeling of the United States, plotting to shift the burden of responsibility upon the shoulders of the latter. As to the first point, no explanation is wanted, but with regard to the second point, it must be remarked that a second international disarmament conference is a more onerous and difficult task, requiring greater energy on the part of the promoter. Japan, who is generally regarded as a defendant at the conference, would not be as docile as she was on the occasion of the first Washington conference, for the results of that conference urge her to assume a stronger attitude. With respect to France, it is expected that her opposition will be absolute. The second international disarmament conference is unpopular."



IMITATING LITTLE JACK HORNER

The Tokyo *Miyako* pounces on Uncle Sam for plucking the plums of auxiliary ships at the same time he maintains the ratio of the Washington Conference and tries to organize a second arms parley.


第二回縮을기다리는會場

A KOREAN THRUST

America's suggestion that international delegates would be welcome at a second disarmament conference table does not seem to have brought on any rush of acceptances, according to the Korea *Daily News*.

The *Nichi Nichi*, therefore, has its doubts as to whether the proposed second conference will ever take place. But supposing it did assemble, this newspaper questions whether it would be carried on successfully. But supposing it were successful, what would become of the United States, always having in mind the "changed feeling of Japan and France," and it adds:

> "It may be said for the safety of the United States that she had better avoid such a risk unless she has a strong self-conviction and relies upon her might and strength. The United States has already been misled by the persuasion of Great Britain. She has organized the Four-Power Consortium at the instigation of Great Britain, who was greatly afraid of Japan's expansion on the continent of Asia, especially in China. The primary intention of Great Britain in inciting the United States to the formation of that international economic body was to put a stop to the activities of Japan in her neighboring nation.
>
> "Now the term of the Consortium is expiring at an early date without its having taken any active measures in economic relations with China and without having reaped any commendable profit. The investment made by the United States has become tightened, China having so far been benefited. As seen from the result, the United States was so goodnatured as to dig her own grave. It is certain that the well-informed circles of the United States are now fully aware of the British deceit."

But the *Nichi Nichi* disclaims any intention of applying "this British policy of the Consortium" to the proposed second disarmament conference. Only if the United States sincerely intends to promote such a conference, she is warned by this daily, that she "must pay serious attention to the interests she herself holds in the field of international politics so that she may not be misled by Great Britain for the second time."

RELIGIOUS TURMOIL IN FRANCE

SUNDAY'S THE DAY OF UNREST in France, if we may judge from the reports of anti-Government demonstrations held by Catholics throughout the country, which are said to be due to the Herriot policy of discontinuing the French Embassy at the Vatican by failing to provide funds in the budget for its maintenance. But the Chamber of Deputies has favored in the budget, we are told, an allowance for a Chargé d'Affaires at the Vatican, while the Senate's vote on this point is still to come. A second trouble menaces the French Government in the regained Province of Alsace, and is chiefly caused by the problem of religion in the schools. In answer to the appeal of the Archbishop of Alsace to all Catholic parents in Colmar, Mulhouse, and Munster, we are told, it was decided to keep the children from school for three days as a protest against the establishment of an undenominational school in Colmar. According to some press correspondents in Alsace, "there is a disposition to think that matters have been carried too far and that withdrawal of the children from school is the worst possible tactics, because in itself this is an act of illegality which is a poor response to any illegality which has been committed by those acting for the public authorities." Yet we are told also that the committee which organized the scholars' strike was prepared to defend the interests of those taking part in it. According to the Paris *Temps:*

> "The Catholics are opposing schools in which every religion is taught by the clergy of each religion—a system to be introduced at Colmar—principally because they consider that such schools are the first step toward lay schools in which no religion at all is taught."

CARDINAL DUBOIS PREMIER HERRIOT

LEADERS OF CHURCH AND STATE

His Eminence asks whether, when France "has need of the cooperation of all her children, it is the right time to provoke division of sentiment . . . and turn against us the Catholics of the entire world." Premier Herriot declares "we protest when in this twentieth century an attempt is made in the name of dogma to constrain conscience, and when we are told, as our ancestors were told, in the Middle Ages, that science and liberty are idols."

Paris dispatches quote Pastor Klein, President of the Colmar Consistory, and the sole representative of the Augsburg Confession in Alsace, as saying that the Protestants are not opposed to schools where religious teaching is compulsory, but that if such schools are to give way to lay schools, the Protestants would line up with the Catholics against schools without religion.

To return to the clamor and turmoil aroused by Mr. Herriot's policy with regard to the French Embassy at the Vatican, the Premier has declared that each Sunday "thousands of blameless people are being induced to demonstrate against the ogre of sectarianism which he is represented to be." This assertion was made in a speech at Castres, in which he asked for more reasonableness in the religious struggle on the part of the Catholics, and at the same time declared he would not give way. In explaining his position, he is quoted in the press as saying:

> "What are my crimes and that of my Government? We are laymen and we are fighting for laicism, which is not an aggressive doctrine. We stand for freedom of conscience and we protest when, in this twentieth century, an attempt is made in the name of dogma to constrain conscience and when we are told, as our ancestors were told in the Middle Ages, that science and liberty are idols."

Meanwhile riots unprecedented in the history of the French Chamber were brought about, we learn from Paris press dispatches, during a discussion of the situation created by the Cardinals when they issued their pronouncement opposing the anti-clerical laws of the French Republic, which are suspected of coming into new life because of the Herriot policy on the Embassy to the Vatican. The Premier began his speech, we are told, with a repetition of his argument that while the withdrawal of the Ambassador from the Vatican could be criticized, as Mr. Briand had criticized it, as an unwise move politically, it had nothing to do with religion. What is more—

> "He said the reinstatement of the Ambassador after the war was frankly acknowledged to be a political move. So was his withdrawal. But neither the presence nor absence of a French Ambassador at the Vatican in any way engaged personal convictions, dogma or faith, he asserted.
>
> "Both the Cardinals' declaration and the religious demonstrations organized throughout the country, Mr. Herriot alleged, were directed against the Republican Government of the country, against the laws governing the relations of Church and State, and against the spirit of modern society. He said that in the course of Sunday demonstrations there were appeals to open rebellion. At one, he said, a resolution was passed in the form of an oath, which he quoted:
>
> "'We swear we will oppose with all our force the expulsion of religious congregations (monastic orders), with bloodshed, if necessary.' Since the time of the Syllabus, declared the Premier, there had been no more outrageous defiance launched against modern society than the declaration of the Cardinals.
>
> "Then a phrase escaped the Premier which brought the swelling disturbance to a head. Mr. de la Cour Grandmaison had shouted that 'laymen always misunderstood the Church.'
>
> "'Throughout history,' retorted the Premier, 'the laity has never misunderstood Christianity, while that Christianity was not the Christianity of bankers.'"

Then it was, writes a Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, that pandemonium began in the Chamber, and it lasted for two hours. To the debate, however, this informant tells us further, one quiet and effective contribution was made by the Abbé Lemire, a Liberal priest, who "wields very great authority." He is described as speaking with authority, by this informant, who quotes him in criticism of the document issued by the Cardinals and Archbishops, as follows:

> "The Cardinals are, in my eyes, Princes of the Church, but for me they have no other authority than that of designating the successor of the Pope. As for the Archbishops, they have the authority of appeal and control that leaves me free to regret that they have allowed confusion to arise in their minds between religious and civic order."

At length, we read further, the following order of the day was voted in sections, with varying figures, and voted in whole with a government majority of 325 against 251:

> "'The Chamber, affirming its attachment to the principles of laicism (secularism) on which the Republic has founded liberty of conscience for its citizens and liberty of religious cults defined by the Declaration of the Rights of Man, resolutely maintains the régime of separation of Church and State, which can alone assure the supremacy of the civil power.
>
> "'Reproving the appeal to violence, which declares as propitious for such an agitation a moment when the country is called upon to face the greatest international and financial difficulties, the Chamber puts its confidence in the Government to continue, without weakening, a firm and loyal application of secular laws.'
>
> "The largest vote which the Government obtained was 380, on the first clause of this resolution, proclaiming attachment to the lay principle.
>
> "Confidence was voted by only 325, the total strength of the combined Socialist and Radical Socialist parties."

Further light on the political aspect of the situation is afforded by this Paris correspondent in his account of a campaign speech of former President Millerand, who is said to be sure of election to the Senate as one of the representatives of the Seine Department. Mr. Millerand is reported as advocating the reinstatement of the French Ambassador to the Vatican and as having made good use of the contrast in the disturbed state of feeling in Alsace-Lorraine, under the régime of the Radical-Socialist Government, and that which obtained when he was Commissioner for the two recovered provinces. This Paris correspondent relates also that:

> "In this speech he reflected the whole body of criticism of the Government and majority rule which has been growing up during the past ten months. During the next few weeks that feeling seems likely to find somewhat tumultuous expression in the debate between the Senate and Chamber on the alterations which have been made in the Budget by the Senate Commission. Extensive economies have been suggested, but they are almost entirely at the expense of what the Chamber majority considers essential social reforms.
>
> "While some may be accepted by the Government, others will have to be rejected unless Premier Herriot is prepared to face a break with his Socialist supporters. For the Government the debate will be very critical. The whole policy of the Opposition just now is to thrust a wedge between the Radical-Socialists who form the Government and the Socialists who support it and provide an absolute majority. Every symptom of scission is being anxiously noted by the Nationalists, and their animosity is all the more roused by the fact that during the debate on the religious question their opposition seemed rather to unite than to separate the Left parties.
>
> "In the Senate there are cooler heads, and into the budget discussion there is certain to be thrown more than one question of wider import which may force the Government to take a stand of which the Socialists do not entirely approve."

An official expression of the Catholic mind on the Embassy situation was addrest by Cardinal Dubois to the *Semaine Religieuse de Paris*, and is largely reproduced in the French secular press. His Eminence charges that "merely for the purpose of breaking with Rome," the Government obtained a "docile vote" in favor of what "no matter how it is called," is "an insult to the Sovereign Pontiff, a declaration of war against the Catholics of France, and for France itself a humiliation." His Eminence also declared:

> "We are doubly saddened. It is all well enough to smooth over an act of hostility with a few liberal words to make one forget it. But we Catholics and French remain dolorously wounded because of the manner in which the Government has treated the Pope, to the detriment of the honor of France and its influence in the world.
>
> "Having been always profoundly desirous of religious peace, we have striven with all our soul to safeguard it for the good of the country. Our disinterested patriotic suggestions have been disregarded. Let us hope that France may not have to regret this soon.
>
> "While the horizon is laden with so many menaces, from within and without, and our country, still war-wounded, has need of the cooperation of all her children, is it the right time to provoke division of sentiment, to injure religious sensibilities, and turn against us the Catholics of the entire world?
>
> "As for the Catholics of France, they know the duties of their patriotism; but can it be said that a government truly represents France when it misunderstands to such a degree our national traditions, the respect due to the Holy See and the true interests of the fatherland?"

An important conservative organ, the Paris *Journal des Débats*, tells us that Premier Herriot never wishes to cause any trouble, but with "a disquietening regularity" he always lets trouble come. This sincere man, it goes on to say, who believes himself kindly disposed, who lets his imagination sway him with dangerous facility, who is quick to suspect his opponents and fails to see the misdeeds of his friends, has incurred responsibilities which must constitute a surprize even to himself. We read then:

> "His partizans by flattering assurances ease the sudden onsets of his scruples and the perplexities of his debates with his conscience. He never intended that what has happened should happen, but it happened just the same. Mr. Herriot certainly had no wish to see religious war and civil discord. By certain unfortunate acts and words he has caused more divisions among the French than have been seen in a long time."

"HAVE FAITH IN CHINA!"—China's affairs are in chaos and her Government is a laughing-stock, even her friends in some sections of the Far East admit, as they remark also that her railways are going to ruin under misuse of her lawless militarists; her trade is interrupted, her people the prey of both bandits and equally ruthless generals, and some of her students are the dupes of radical propagandists—but despite this indictment we are besought to keep our faith in China, for there is still hope for her. As to the grounds for such hope the Tokyo *Trans-Pacific* cites first of all the inherent good sense of the Chinese, which is said to be unsurpassed in the world. Their patience, we are told, must not be mistaken for humble and dumb submission, because "history proves that the Chinese people have a way of wearing down their enemies, of conquering their conquerors, of absorbing other civilizations, of keeping an even keel in life's tempestuous sea." This weekly goes on to discount Soviet influences among the students as being utterly foreign to Chinese psychology and bound to pass, while it tells us at the same time:

> "There are signs that the great merchant guilds are beginning to take the offensive in curtailing the abuses of the Tupans. In Wuchang, after having paid several forced 'loans' to the ruling war-lord, the merchants flatly refused to pay an additional levy, and allowed the military 'protector' systematically to loot the city under the direction of his regular army officers rather than to submit to further quasi-legal spoliation. They lost their goods, but they won a moral victory, for the war-lord has lost 'face' with the financial lords. In Shanghai, after the recent scare, due to the invasion of the city by rival armies, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce won its fight to have the menacing arsenal removed from the vicinity of the city and secured the withdrawal of all combatant troops. They probably paid generously for these favors, but at least they received a *quid pro quo* and thereby increased their own prestige.
>
> "Still another sign of improvement is the gradual emergence of conservative leaders. By conservative is not meant reactionaries or standpatters, but sober-minded, constructive thinkers who start with things as they are, and build in accordance with natural laws. Such men as C. T. Wang, Dr. W. W. Yen, Chang Po-Ling, Sun Ho and Dr. David Yui are of the new generation of broadminded, constructive statesmen who have a progressive program and a hopeful plan. In a recent notable article in a Peking magazine, Mr. Sun Ho, the son of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, made a remarkable appeal to all progressive leaders to sink their differences and to unite for the final struggle to establish a strong government of the people."

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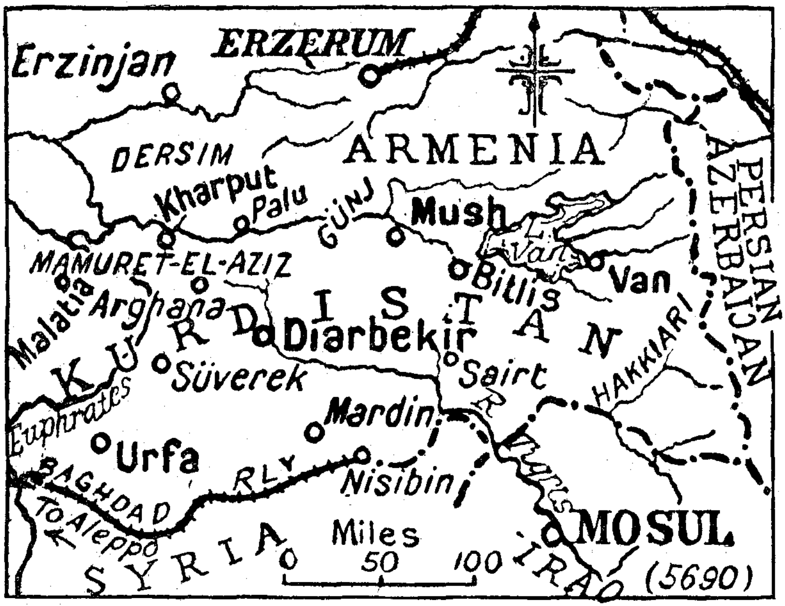
Springfield, Missouri

TURKEY'S KURDISH TROUBLE

SELF-DETERMINATION OF THE KURDS, exprest in armed rebellion, is reported in the press to be giving the Angora Government of the new republic of Turkey profound concern, especially as documents found by the Turks after a Kurd attack of 5,000 strong at Diarbekr, indicate that after the capture of that town the Kurds intended to proclaim the independence of the Kingdom of Kurdistan. According to Constantinople dispatches, there were found also letters from foreign manufacturers addrest among others to "the Kurdish War Office." The Turkish Government, it is related, at once sent reenforcements after the sharp attack made by the Kurds on the Turks at Diarbekr, and the opinion was exprest in Constantinople that the insurgents have a much stronger organization than was at first supposed. Diarbekr, according to Constantinople dispatches, was partly destroyed by the artillery fire of the rebels, who are said to have lost in recent engagements more than 300 men killed. The leader of the revolt in Turkish Kurdistan is Sheik Said, and the Constantinople *Tanin*, a Turkish newspaper, gives us this account of him:

> "He is the son of Sheik Ali Effendi of Palu, and is the hereditary Abbot or the Chief of the Nakchi-Bendi Dervishes. As such he has considerable influence, and his Tekke is a place of pilgrimage. The Sheik is fanatically religious and is connected by marriage with Sheik Abdullah of Günj and is also related to Halid Bey, the Chief of the Chiran Kurds.
>
> "The mountain clans in the area where Sheik Said's influence is strongest do not understand Turkish, and only speak Zaza and obey the orders of their chiefs, who are widely interrelated by marriage."



From the London *Times*

A TURKISH AREA OF REBELLION

The armed rising of the Kurds against the Turks, with the reported objective of proclaiming the independence of the Kingdom of Kurdistan, resulted in the declaration of martial law in a dozen vilayets in the above mapped territory.

According to the Constantinople correspondent of the London *Times*, the Turkish Government at first declined to admit the seriousness of the revolt, but by the end of February the Grand National Assembly had received an official communiqué announcing that as the rebellion which had broken out against the regular forces of the State in a portion of the vilayet of Arghana had spread into the vilayets of Diarbekr, Mamuret-el-Aziz, and Günj, and showed signs of spreading farther, martial law had been proclaimed for one month in the vilayets of Günj, Mush, Arghana, Dersim, Diarbekr, Mardin, Urfa, Süverek, Sairt, Bitlis, Van, the Hakkiari, and in part of the vilayet of Erzerum. This Constantinople correspondent tells us further that the Government understood the revolt was being prepared for the end of March, but it was prematurely launched because of an attempt to arrest two of Sheik Said's followers, and we read:

> "The beginning of the revolt dates back to an eipsode in the Hakkiari when certain Turkish officers had sided with the Nestorians against the Government.
>
> "It appears that Sheik Said has published manifestoes in favor of the formation of a Kurdish Government and the nomination of a new Caliph.
>
> "The rising is regarded as a warning to Angora that the outlying Eastern vilayets are still untouched by the republican régime and that their inhabitants are still ready to mix religion with politics. The rising is also important as following the recent reactionary speech made in the Assembly by Hoja Zia-ed-Din Effendi, and it is foreshadowed that if existing prohibitions against the use of religion as a political instrument are found inadequate, fresh laws will be voted by the Assembly. The more extreme republicans are showing their fear of the reactionary movement by calling for martial law at Trebizond and in Constantinople."

Confirmation of the foregoing diagnosis is found in the Paris *Temps*, whose Constantinople correspondent says that neither by manners nor customs are the Kurds adapted to the principles and laws of the Turkish Republic. Therefore they have remained obstinately opposed to the Angora policy of "unification and centralization," and we are told:

> "The uprising must be considered in great part as a reaction of Kurdish feudalism against the New Turkey. But this matter, which is of an administrative nature, was finally transferred by some ambitious sheiks to the ground of religion. In this sense the Kurdish insurrection strangely resembles in certain ways the reactionary movement which broke out in Constantinople ten months after the revolution of 1908.
>
> "For the purpose of stimulating their adhesion and the fire of his troops, the rebellious leader, Sheik Said, rouses their fanaticism by declaring that their religion is imperilled and by calling upon the old spirit of Islam to combat the doctrines imported from the West. To impress the imagination of the people he asserts that he is sent by God and that he is a descendant of the Caliph Ali. . . .
>
> "Public opinion at Constantinople views the situation without pessimism. All political parties have announced a sacred union for the defense of the victories of the Republic; and the press, even that of the Right, is unanimous in supporting the Government."

A Bulgarian newspaper, the Sofia *Zname* has no doubt of Turkey's ability to quell the insurrection, but it thinks at the same time that "it is probable Kurdistan will become a sore in the flank of the young and still unsolidified Turkish Republic."

SERIAL MURDER IN BULGARIA—The Bolshevik menace in the Balkans causes the leaders in that region much concern, we are told, but a worse evil is said to be the dissatisfaction of minority races, and, according to the Manchester *Guardian*—

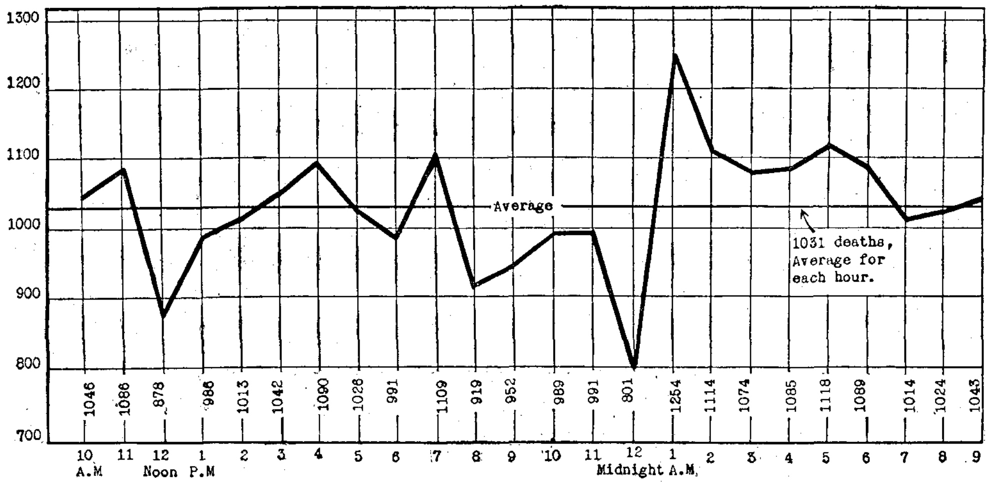
> "Hardly less dangerous to internal and external peace than the Croat and Slovene claims to autonomy in Jugo-Slavia is the confused quarrel in Bulgaria between the Tsankov Government and the Macedonian Internal Revolutionary Organization (which supports the Government), on the one side, and the Federalists, who seceded from that organization, and the Agrarians and Communists on the other. The quarrel is in part an outcome of the omission of the peace treaties effectively to safeguard Macedonian rights. Political grievances appear, however, to be forgotten in mutual hatreds, which have produced, ever since the murder of Todor Alexandrov last August, a long series of fresh assassinations and reprisals. Alexandrov was avenged by the murder of a number of Federalists, Agrarians and Communist leaders; in reply, prominent Macedonian government officials were assassinated and the series of murders on both sides appears to be continuing indefinitely."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

WHEN DO WE DIE?

MOST DEATHS OCCUR between one and six in the morning. The general impression that a man at the point of death is more likely to pass away in the wee sma' hours than earlier or later appears to be borne out by a study of New York vital statistics for 1923, made for *The Scientific American* (New York) by Mary McFadden. Miss McFadden does not believe, however, that this indicates a lowering of vitality in the early morning. It is rather a lack of interest that cuts the thread of life. Interest in life is what binds us to it, she believes, and this is stimulated by happenings or events. Now nothing happens, relatively, in the early morning hours. Dying men and women, who are on the verge, but who might be kept alive at any other time of day by interest in what goes on about them, slip over the edge in the stillness—the total absence of excitement. Miss McFadden is not inclined to bet very high on her theory, but she thinks it as good as any other. She writes of the people who died in New York in 1923:

"It is not true, as the mystics would have us believe, that most of them died at midnight. On the contrary fewer people in New York City die at that supposedly mysterious hour than at any other hour of the twenty-four.



From *The Scientific American* (New York)

THE MOST POPULAR HOUR FOR DYING IS ONE A. M.

And the writer of the accompanying article tries to explain why.

"Is it that persons who are sick enough to die cling a little longer to the vital spark so that they can see the clock begin another round? Or is it that some mysterious influence of air or tides, or sun or moon or stars, favors life at some hours and hastens death at others?

"No one knows. The data gathered for this investigation permit some guesses, to which we will come in a moment.

"Thoughtful men are imprest always with the mystery of things. In the beginning men sat by the sea and wondered what great breathing monster raised that daily ebb and swell which mariners have learned to call the tide? Many a great philosopher puzzled his brain over that mysterious heartbeat of the waters before some one hit on the secret that the cause lay in the attraction of the moon.

"And confronted with that greater mystery, the enigma of death, men turned, as was quite natural, to the ebb and flow of oceans. The dying died, they said, at the outward turn of the tide.

"What are the real facts about the hour of death? Does death really hover closer as the ebb begins? Or is there truth in that equally common superstition that death is more to be feared in the early hours of the morning than at other times?

"Dr. Coskery, whose studies were the most comprehensive as to possible causes of death, was at some pains to prove from his data that there is nothing to prove; namely, that the hour of death is determined merely by chance. As many persons die at one hour of the twenty-four, Dr. Coskery concluded, as at any other.

"On the other hand, Dr. Marsh's data indicated that death really was more likely to occur in the early morning hours. He accepted the idea that human vitality is lowest shortly after midnight. But Dr. Burns disagreed absolutely with this conclusion. He could find, in his 15,000 cases, no evidence that early-morning deaths were more common than those in the afternoon. Other investigations were similarly inconclusive.

"In the year 1923 there were reported from the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, a total of 31,384 deaths. Of the total, 2,649 were violent deaths. Also, there were some four thousand deaths of children under one year of age, which could not be expected to show the same relations to the hour of the day as might prevail for adults and older children.

"Eliminating these two groups and also some cases where the information was incomplete or uncertain, there were left 24,742. In each case the hour of death, as set down on the certificate by the attending physician or the hospital authorities, was recorded. These records have been summarized.

"First of all, the common opinion of the medical profession is right, at least for the deaths in Manhattan during 1923. It is really true that more people do die in the early morning hours than at other times during the day.

"And there is a clearly determinable excess of death between 1:00 A. M. and 6:00 A. M. The excess is made up by a deficiency of deaths in the early afternoon, between noon and 2:00 P. M., and by another deficiency between 8:00 P. M. and midnight.

"That is to say, the most healthful parts of the day—or, at least, the parts of the day when you are least likely to die—are the hours between noon and 2:00 P. M. and the hours after supper and before 1:00 A. M.

"A still more remarkable indication is the extraordinary deficiency of deaths at the hours of noon and, more markedly still, the hour of midnight. Fewer deaths occur at these two hours than at any others.

"It is inevitable that we begin to speculate about why these things are so. The occurrence of a minimum of deaths at both noon and midnight seems to dispose of the idea that some stimulating effect of an overhead sun might keep sick people temporarily alive."

What, then, is the answer, asks Miss McFadden. One can not be sure, she says, but as likely as not it is meal-time! There are small decreases in the number of deaths at 6:00 P. M. and again at 7:00 A. M. The decreases at noon and at midnight are followed by considerable increase in the later afternoon and more rapidly at 1:00 A. M. What is it that happens in the sickroom or the hospital at 7:00 A. M., at noon, at 6:00 P. M. and at midnight, which something may help to keep the dying alive for another hour or two? She continues:

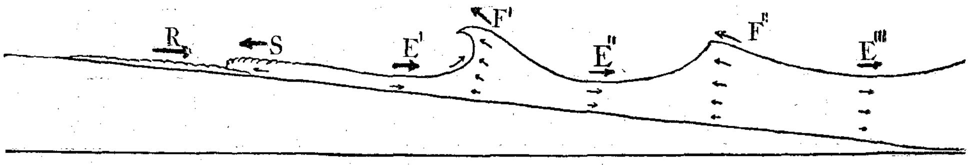
"We can think of nothing except a meal. These are the hours at which, in most cases, the patients and other people about them take their food.

"There is no reason, of course, to believe that it is food given to the patient which accomplishes this temporary defeat of death. It can not be the *patient's* meal time that keeps death waiting at the door.

"But what can any one else's meal time have to do with the sick man's death?

"Simply this. It arouses his interest. When the partnership of bodily organs that we call life is about to dissolve, there is commonly only one thing that holds it together as long as possible. That is the will to live; the interest of the patient in life. When this interest is gone, when this will to stay alive at all costs no longer dominates the sinking brain, then is death's opportunity. The dying stay alive not from hour to hour but from event to event. In the morning they wait for the interest and excitement of noon. Then it is that the nurses are changed or the meal is brought in or one member of the family replaces another one so that the first watcher can have rest and food. In the sickroom little things like this are happenings of importance. They are cracks in the monotony; cracks by which the dying fingers may hold, a little longer, their slackening grip on life.

"And in the evening there is midnight to look forward to. Something will happen then, if that something is no more than the beginning of another round of the clock, another day to be torn off from the calendar. No one wants to die until that turning point of one day's time is reached.



DO YOU AGREE WITH THIS EXPLANATION OF THE "UNDERTOW"?

The theory is developed and the diagram made plain by Mr. W. M. Davis, in the article on this page.

"Midnight passed, there is nothing else to look forward to until dawn, and dawn seems so far, so far away. It is not that *vitality* is at a lower ebb in these hours between the midnight and the dawn, it is that *interest* is at its lowest ebb. Nothing happens. Six hours of ennui must be faced, and six hours seems too much. The sick man drops off, perhaps, for a little nap and his nap turns out to be forever.

"One caution it may be well to state. Some physicians have urged that the apparent meaning of these figure is not real, that it is due to an error in the data. It is possible, they suggest, that the apparent decrease of deaths at midnight (for example) may be an illusion due to the fact that deaths which actually occur then are not discovered until an hour or so later because the night watcher is absent or asleep. This is just possible. But in modern hospitals and by modern bedsides the dying are seldom left unwatched, even for an hour.

"It is reasonably certain, we believe, that people do tend to stay alive until after midnight and to die at 1:00 A. M. About the cause we are less certain. But we like the idea that it is the happenings about them which preserve for a little their grips on life.

"Happenings mean excitement. Maybe excitement does not kill people. Maybe it keeps them alive."

GROWING GRASS BY ELECTRICITY—Experiments in the use of electric light at night for promoting the rapid growth of grass have been tried under outdoor conditions on the Jumping Brook Golf Club's course in New Jersey, says *The Electrical Review* (London). We read

"A clay gravel site was dug, and the top soil from another portion of the land used to provide about fifteen inches of soil for the green, which was sown early in June, and over a portion of it were erected 24 special Westinghouse reflectors, each containing a 1,000-watt tungsten bulb. The reflectors were hung four feet from the ground and gave a continuous even light. The light was switched on, on June 6, and for the next twenty-one nights. According to *The Daily Mail*, the weather was unfavorable to the rapid germination of grass seed, but the first seed came through under the electric light five days after planting. Nothing came through on the unlighted portion of the green until two days later. At the end of three weeks the grass under the electric light had attained a general growth of nearly four inches, while on the portion of the green outside the lamps there was a growth of about one inch. The color of the grass underneath the electric light was the same as outside. The electric-light system saves at least 40 per cent. in the time between planting and cutting the average green, and after cutting it thickens the growth. The ground treated in this instance progressed so rapidly as to be ready for play two months after sowing."

IS THE "UNDERTOW" A MYTH?

THE IDEA OF AN "UNDERTOW," in the sense of a steady seaward current on a bathing beach, is scouted by W. M. Davis, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, writing to *Science* (New York). What is the undertow, he asks. Repeated inquiry fails to discover any definite account of it, altho among summer visitors to the seashore it is generally reputed to be a treacherous current that creeps or sweeps seaward along the bottom beneath the surf, and drags the unwary bather out beyond his depth, where he is in danger of drowning. It is usually not thought to be of constant and universal occurrence, but to be stronger at certain times and places than at others; but when and where it does occur it is popularly believed to be a continuous seaward underflow, or bottom current of menacing strength. He goes on:

"The reputation that the undertow enjoys fails for two reasons to lead to a conviction of its reality. First, because the accounts of a supposed bottom current do not clearly distinguish it from the temporary seaward movement or wave-ebb, which normally takes place in an intercrest trough, involving the whole depth of water from surface to bottom, but which in a few seconds is reversed into an equally temporary shoreward movement, or wave-flood, in the next intertrough crest, where it again involves the whole depth of water: both of these temporary currents having greater velocity at the surface than at the bottom. Second, because the occurrence of an active and persistent seaward underflow at the bottom demands the occurrence of a correspondingly active and persistent shoreward flow at the surface; and except under doubly specialized conditions of wind direction and shore configuration, no such shoreward surface flow is to be expected.

"The following sequence of events may ordinarily be noted: A surge of water, impelled by the plunge of a surf crest, rushes up the gentle slope of a beach, and is shortly followed by a reflux or seaward return of the same volume of water; this down-slope reflux may be continued a short distance beneath the advancing front of the next surge, S; but it can not continue very far, because each surf-plunge by which the surge is impelled up the beach, is felt to the bottom, as may be known from the manner in which it stirs up a short-lived cloud of sand. An inexpert bather may be nearly swept off his feet by the reflux, as it swirls around his knees; and flustered mentally if not physically by the next inrushing surge, which foams waist-deep around his body.

"Then after a moment of still-standing water, he will be drawn outward again by the tidelike ebb of the following wave-trough, E′; and before he is balanced to resist it, he may be overwhelmed by the tidelike flood of the roaring surf, F′, head or shoulders high, and completely toppled over if he does not know how to escape the onrush by diving deep through it and coming up in the next trough. He is then, while trying to regain his footing, in no condition to notice that the seaward movement in that trough is only a second ebb, E″, 8 or 10 seconds after the first, but he may well be aware of the drag that it gives him toward the next wave-crest, F″, where he may be once more immersed and more or less bewildered. Thus buffeted about, his most conscious moments will probably be during those five or six seconds when his head is out of water over a wave-trough; and as those moments are characterized by the seaward ebb of the shallowed water, while only the moments of confusion, three or four seconds in duration, are characterized by the shoreward flood of the higher and deeper water in the wave-crest, the ebb may make the stronger impression: and that this impression should be one of a rapid, undertowing current moving seaward is not surprizing when it is understood that the ebb current is felt around his body so strongly that he must brace himself to withstand it, while the most rapid shoreward overflowing movement is high up in the wave-crest, where it is less easily recognized because the bather there, if he keeps his head out of water, can not touch the bottom with his feet.

"On the other hand, if a surf swimmer keeps his presence of mind, he may easily dive under the advancing waves and note by looking at the sandy bottom that the water is there moving slowly shoreward for a few seconds; or if he leaps up into the surf just before it breaks he will feel that the shoreward rush in the crest is a good match for the seaward sweep in the trough; and he may discover also that the fastest movement in the seaward ebb of the intercrest troughs, as well as in the shoreward flood of the intertrough crests, is at the water surface and not at the bottom.

"Is it not therefore probable that the idea of a persistent and dangerous seaward undertow comes more from the excited imagination of unpractised bathers than from the deliberate observation of good surf swimmers?

"Is it not also reasonable to insist that no continuous seaward undertowing current can be maintained unless it is supplied by an equally continuous shoreward surface flow? Under ordinary conditions there is practically no shoreward flow at the surface, in spite of the shoreward advance of the waves, as may be easily proved by watching any floating object: it rises and falls as wave-crest and wave-trough pass it; but in calm weather or under light winds, the float moves neither to nor from the shore; but it may move slowly parallel to the shore with the flood or ebb of the tide or with the drift of 'long-shore wind currents. During an offshore wind, the surface water will be slowly brushed away, against the advance of the waves, and a float will then drift slowly seaward; and at such times a slow shoreward creep of the bottom water must be combined with the oscillatory movement of the water under the waves. During an onshore wind, a corresponding seaward creep of the bottom water may be expected; but on a shore of simple outline such creep must be slow, too slow to overcome the rather active shoreward oscillation of the bottom water under a wave-crest."

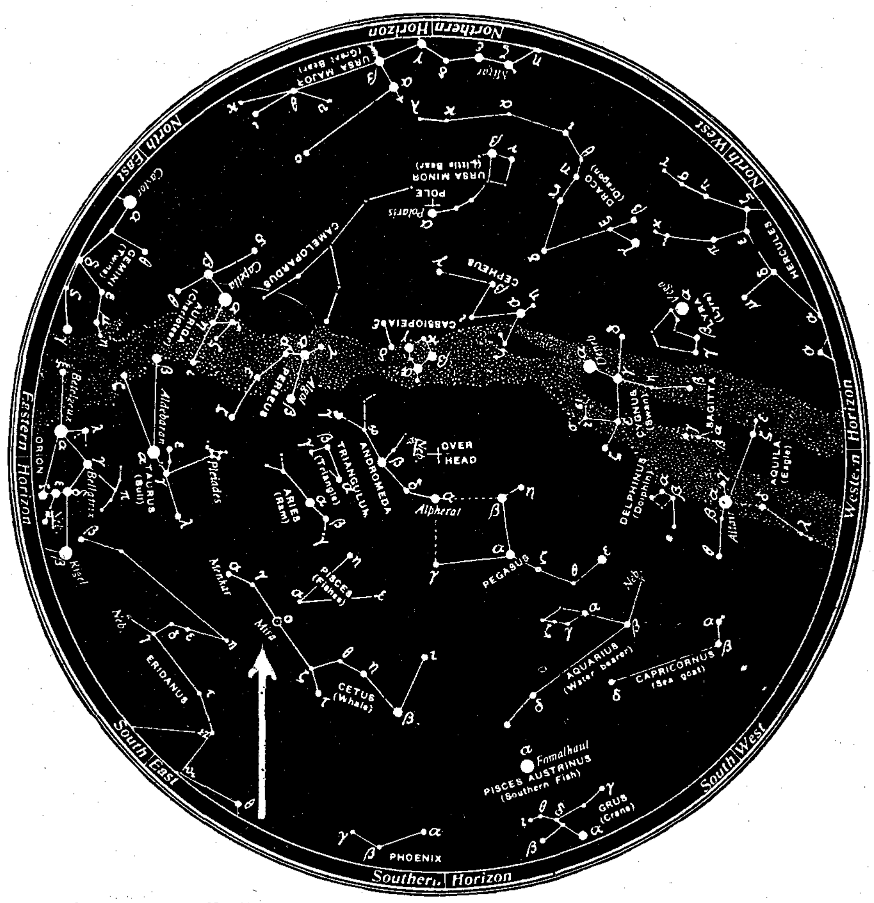
It is only on a reentrant, bay-head beach—a pocket beach—between two salient headlands, and even there only while an onshore wind is blowing, that a fairly active seaward undertow can be expected. At such a place and time, the surface water that is brushed into the whole breadth of the bay at its entrance may make a seaward escape chiefly by an undertow from near the middle of the beach; and such an undertow may acquire, under these doubly specialized conditions, a considerable velocity. But the reports that one hears of a dangerous undertow do not by any means all come from pocket beaches, or from days of onshore winds. We read further:

"It would be a favor to the incredulous author of this article if any of its readers who have had experience with 'undertow' would send an account of it to the editor of *Science;* and the favor would be still greater if they would state whether they are good swimmers or not; and if they would describe the form of the shore-line where they felt the undertow, and the strength and direction of the wind with respect to the shore; also, if they would discriminate as carefully as possible between the oscillatory movement of the whole depth of water in the wave-crests or -troughs and the supposedly persistent creep of the bottom water that is implied by the term, undertow; and finally, if they would state whether this discrimination was made on their own volition at the time the undertow was felt, or whether it is introduced as a memory record of the phenomena under consideration."

MIRA NOW DISPLACES BETELGEUSE

WITH A DIAMETER 30,000 times as large as the earth's—which means a bulk 27,000,000,000,000 times as great—Mira, long known as "the wonderful star," is now considered the second largest in the universe, excelled only by Antares. It thus replaces the famous Betelgeuse, formerly supposed to hold second place. These facts, reported in the New York *Times*, are communicated to it from the observatory of the Carnegie Institution on Mount Wilson, near Pasadena, California.

"Antares alone, having a diameter of about 400,000,000 miles, outranks this newly measured celestial giant, which until now has defied measurement since 1596, when its wonders were first discovered by the astronomer Fabricius. With a diameter of only 8,000 miles, our own earth could be buried in one of the remotest corners of Mira.


Northern Horizon
North East
North West
Eastern Horizon
Western Horizon
South East
South West
Southern Horizon
URSA MAJOR (Great Bear)
Alcor
URSA MINOR (Little Bear)
POLE
Polaris
DRACO (Dragon)
HERCULES
CAMELOPARDUS
Castor
GEMINI (Twins)
Capella
AURIGA (Charioteer)
CEPHEUS
CASSIOPEIA
LYRA (Lyre)
Vega
Deneb
CYGNUS (Swan)
SAGITTA
PERSEUS
Algol
Betelgeux
Aldebaran
ORION
Bellatrix
Rigel
TAURUS (Bull)
Pleiades
TRIANGULUM (Triangle)
ARIES (Ram)
ANDROMEDA
OVER HEAD
Alpheratz
DELPHINUS (Dolphin)
AQUILA (Eagle)
Altair
Menkar
PISCES (Fishes)
PEGASUS
Neb.
Mira
ERIDANUS
CETUS (Whale)
AQUARIUS (Water bearer)
CAPRICORNUS (Sea goat)
Fomalhaut
PISCES AUSTRINUS (Southern Fish)
GRUS (Crane)
PHOENIX

From *The Scientific American* (New York)

LOCATION OF THE SECOND LARGEST STAR

When the "Big Dipper" is on the northern horizon.

"The measurements were obtained by Dr. Francis G. Pease with the twenty-foot Michelson interferometer attached to the observatory's 100-inch telescope, and the achievement constitutes the first successful measurement of a variable star with definite period of light variation. It was with the same interferometer that the first measurements of Betelgeuse were obtained about four years ago."

Announcement of the achievement of Dr. Pease was contained in a brief statement issued from the administration department of the Carnegie Institution. It had just been received from Mount Wilson, and after explaining how the measurements were obtained, it continued:

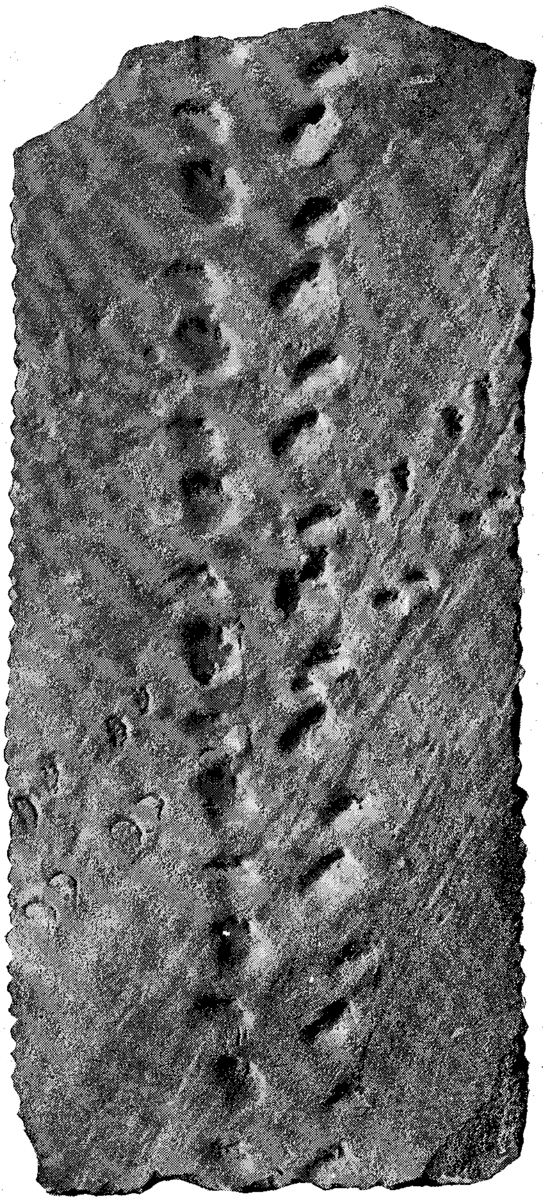
"The results indicate an angular diameter for Mira of about six hundredths of a second of arc, a value about 25 per cent. larger than Betelgeuse. The distance of the star is not very accurately known because direct measurements are complicated by the fact that the star is a close double. The most probable value of the distance, however, is 165 light-years. Assuming this distance, the diameter of the star is 400,000,000 kilometers or 250,000,000 miles.

"The star varies greatly in light through a period of about eleven months, its brightness changing as much as 200-fold in that interval. The measurements of the star's diameter were made when the star was near its recent maximum. If, as seems probable, the variations in brightness are due in part, at least, to pulsations in the star, the diameter may vary considerably with its light.

"Mira is the first variable star with definite period of light variation whose diameter has been measured. Altho Betelgeuse varies in light, the change is irregular. Mira is especially important as representing a class of long-period, variable stars.

"The name Mira, or 'The Wonderful,' was given to the star soon after the discovery of its remarkable variations of light by Fabricius in 1596. It is the most noted example of a class of variable stars of similar type, of which there are about 150 known. They are deep red in color and are doubtless all stars of immense size, low temperature and exceedingly low density.

"As a class these stars are moving rapidly in the sky, some of them having velocities of more than 100 miles a second toward or away from the earth. The spectra of these stars are of great interest and show remarkable changes with the change of light. "In the case of Mira, an examination of the spectrum near minimum of light led Alfred H. Joy to predict the existence of a companion to the principal star. This companion was discovered and its position measured by Dr. Aitken, at the Lick Observatory in October, 1923."



Photograph by courtesy of Dr. C. W. Gilmore, United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

FOSSIL FOOTPRINTS IN THE GRAND CANYON

Scientists are trying to decide what animals made these imprints in a stratum now 950 feet below the present rim of the Grand Canyon

STRANGE FOSSIL FOOTPRINTS—Mysterious tracks of strange fossil animals, discovered in primitive rocks 950 feet below the top of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, have just been brought to Washington for identification by Dr. C. W. Gilmore, paleontologist of the United States National Museum, we are told by Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). These creatures left their footprints in the sands millions of years before the huge reptilian dinosaurs began to splash through the swamps then in that region. We read:

> "The tracks were discovered crossing the mule path of the Hermit trail that takes venturesome tourists from the rim to the bottom of the canyon. From the Permian geological strata in which they were found, Dr. Gilmore estimates that the animals which made them lived at least twenty-five million years ago. Intensive study will be made of the faint claw- and footprints in an effort to determine just what sort of animals they were. Many tracks are included in the tons of stone just delivered here. A preliminary survey of these imprints indicates that they were left by animals ranging from a few inches up to five feet in length, probably including amphibians and crustaceans and other water-loving animals of a more primitive order than the dinosaurs and similar reptiles. The only clue to the identity of these varied animal tracks is contained in one which shows the mark of a rounded flat toe such as a primitive reptile called diadectes is known to have had. Added mystery is given these marks in the stone by the fact that the formation in which they were discovered was evidently once a wet, sandy slope and all the tracks showed that the animals were climbing up the slope. A section of the rock showing these tracks has been exposed and left in place to serve as an outdoor exhibit for tourists passing over the trail. As soon as Dr. Gilmore is able to study out and identify the tracks, the spot will be fittingly marked as a convincing illustration of the upward climb of life on earth. When even the most skeptical see these marks in the layer of stone 950 feet below the present rim of the canyon, they begin to realize the vast period of time which must have elapsed since these primitive animals lived, Dr. Gilmore said."

FREEDOM OF TEACHING IN SCIENCE

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION of University Professors has recently adopted the following report of a special committee appointed to formulate and put forth what they consider the fundamental principles by which the people of a democracy should be guided in the toleration of opinion. We quote the following excerpt from *Science* (New York). The report begins by asserting as a principle to be rigidly adhered to that the decision as to what is taught as true, or what should be presented as theory in science or in any other field of learning, should be determined not by a popular vote nor by the activities of minorities who are persuaded that certain doctrines are inconsistent with their beliefs, but by the teachers and investigators in their respective fields. It continues:

> "It would be absurd for the laity to attempt to dictate to the teachers of medical science what should and what should not be taught as facts in colleges of medicine. Teachers and investigators may teach doctrines in one decade which are discarded in the next; nevertheless, there is no body of individuals more competent than they to decide what doctrines are right, and if mistakes have been made, as they are bound to be with the best of intentions, the teachers and investigators have proven themselves to be the first to discover and to rectify the errors without the assistance of uninformed outsiders. We are never absolutely certain as to what constitutes truth, but if there is any method of insuring that what is taught is true better than that of giving investigators and teachers the utmost freedom to discover and proclaim the truth as they see it, that method has never been discovered. If those who know most about a subject sometimes decide wrongly, matters are not likely to be mended by putting the decision into the hands of those who know less.
>
> "Some of the proposed laws in regard to the teaching of evolution would forbid this doctrine to be taught as fact, while permitting it to be presented as theory. If such laws are justified at all, they should apply to all theoretical questions instead of singling out the theory of evolution for special attack. A teacher in any field is under a moral obligation not to teach as a fact a doctrine which is not yet established. But who is to decide what can

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reasonably be held as settled fact, and what is still in the realm of uncertainty? Most well-established generalizations begin as theories before they are finally accepted as truisms. This was true of the theory of the rotundity of the earth, altho a minority might protest even now against teaching dogmatically that this theory is proven. The line between fact and theory would be drawn differently by different teachers. The attempt to settle such questions by law instead of allowing them to settle themselves in the light of advancing knowledge would create only endless mischief and confusion. The theory of evolution is one of those generalizations which are so far along on the high road to general acceptance as an established truth that teachers of biology differ as to whether, for practical purposes, it should be classed as fact or theory. So long as students as well as teachers are aware that there is a small measure of uncertainty attaching to most things regarded as facts, the distinction between what is called fact and what is an extremely probable theory is not one which urgently needs to be recognized by legislative enactment, especially since there is no way in which such questions can really be settled except through the advancement of knowledge."

FIGHTING MOSQUITOES WITH AIRPLANES

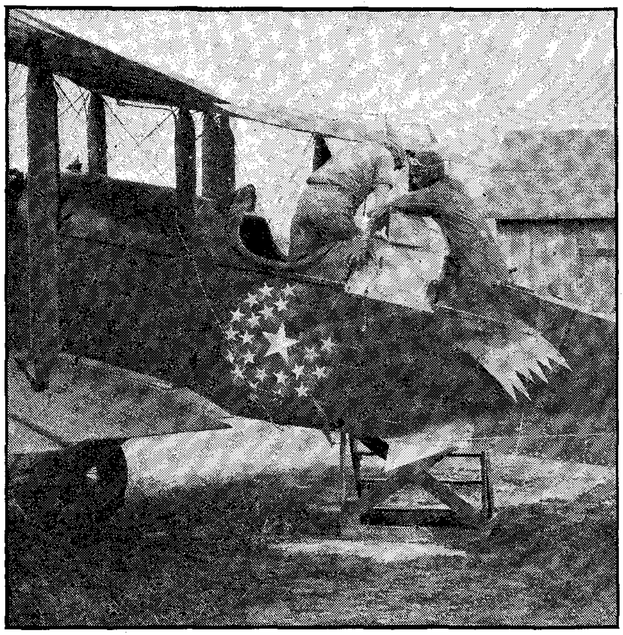
THE MALARIAL MOSQUITO is to be fought and defeated in his own strongholds by aviators armed with arsenical dust, which can be spread in clouds over the malaria-breeding swamps. W. M. Steele, of New Orleans, writing in *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore), tells us that three epoch-making innovations in the use of airplanes have been made in the past three years at the Delta Laboratories, operated by the Department of Agriculture at Tallulah, Louisiana. The first was in using airplanes to dust weevil-infested cotton-fields with calcium arsenate. Next was their use to make correct estimates of areas in cultivation in certain crops. The third was in using airplanes to rout the malarial mosquito in his own lair, and so free the peoples of the low countries from the malarial fever germ. He writes:

Photographs by courtesy of U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"ANOPHELES MACULIPENNIS, LOOK OUT!"

This airplane is carrying poison with which to kill the mosquito with that long name, which carries the malaria germ. The method is to dust with deadly calcium arsenate the swamps and inland waters where the mosquito breeds.

"Dusting cotton-fields by airplane is not a new story, and the success of the process has been too well established to justify extended reference here.



TO ATTACK THE MALARIAL MOSQUITO IN HIS LAIR

An army plane ready to start on a dusting expedition.

"Estimating areas in cultivation in cotton by means of airplane photographs is important to the cotton world, because the estimates have a direct bearing upon the price of cotton throughout the season. Wheat-growers, corn-growers and rice-growers also may want this method applied to their crops when they realize its value.

"The third innovation in the use of the airplane is as an aid to medical science in its fight on malaria. The mosquito which carries the germ of malaria, known to science as the anopheles maculipennis, is a big, black insect, which breeds in the low swampy countries. At Mound, Louisiana, thirty or forty miles south of Tallulah, is a station situated in the midst of the mosquitoes' breeding-places, where a group of scientists under the direction of Dr. King is studying the pest and seeking to devise a way to eradicate it. Dr. King and Dr. Coad consulted, with the result that permission was given for the use of an airplane in some experimental work on the near-by swamps. Dr. Coad believed that if calcium arsenate will kill the boll-weevil, it will be found equally effective on the mosquito and its larvæ. So a certain section of swamp has been dusted with arsenate periodically, and the results, as far as they have been observed, are said to be quite satisfactory. Extensive experiments along this line will be conducted later on.

"The value to the human race of these experiments can well be imagined. Statistics show the terrible mortality from malaria the world over. Medical science has made wonderful progress in dealing with the disease. Dr. C. C. Bass, dean of the medical school of Tulane University, holds the medal of the American Medical Association, the highest honor of its kind that can come to a medical man, for his isolation of the malarial germ, a discovery of comparatively recent times. But if the source of infection can be wiped out, how much greater will be the accomplishment?

"So the Delta Laboratories, established originally to war on the boll-weevil, have extended their usefulness and brought much valuable knowledge to the world. Dr. Coad has a staff of 82 men, many of them scientists of note."

A REAL TALKING-MACHINE

ONE OF THE PRODUCTS of the Great War is a talking-machine, we are told by Dr. Edwin E. Slosson, director of Science Service, writing in its *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). Not merely a machine that records and reproduces speech like the phonograph, but a machine that will actually utter the sounds of language at the will of the operator. This, Dr. Slosson thinks, may conceivably be developed into an instrument by which a deaf and dumb man might speak if he could learn to manipulate it properly. Various investigators, he tells us, are working on this problem of artificial speech. One of the most successful is Sir Richard Paget, Bart., who, during the war, was called by the British Admiralty to aid in the effort to listen-in on the German submarines. In searching for means delicate enough to detect the approach of U-boats by the sound of their machinery conveyed through the water, he devised methods of sorting out complex sounds that he has since developed into an instrument for analyzing and imitating human speech. The cheirophone, or hand-speaker, as he has named it, consists essentially of an artificial larynx, attached to a tube through which a current of air is blown, while the hands of the operator form two variable resonance chambers, serving the same purpose as the mouth cavities before and behind the tongue. He also constructs models with two, three, or four such chambers, each setting the air into vibrations of a particular pitch, or wave-length, depending on the size of the cavity and its orifice. We read:

"He can also get amazing lifelike tones with still more simple devices. I heard him last summer at a popular lecture when the British Association for the Advancement of Science met at Toronto, and he got not only vowels and consonants but whole words and even sentences by merely pinching a rubber tube and suddenly releasing it. A common foot-blower furnished the wind and the tube was closed by a spring clip or by pressing it with the thumb against the sharp edge of a ruler. The tubing used was of a quarter- or half-inch diameter and was pinched or bent at one or more points between two and six inches from the open end. Wetting the inside of the tube makes the constriction sharper and consequently changes the consonant. This is something that any one could try, and he could get the same results provided he had the unlimited patience and the extremely sensitive ear and delicate touch of Sir Richard.

"There have long been dolls that could say 'mamma' and 'papa,' when properly pinched, but the apparatus of Sir Richard Paget can distinctly pronounce 'mother' and 'father,' which shows that the machine is growing up. It will talk French as easily as English, and presumably an apparatus could be constructed to talk Russian, tho that, I suppose, would be pretty complicated. He imitates the Yankee nasal twang and proves that it does not come through the nose. His apparatus gives utterance to the telephone call, 'Ullo, London! Are you there?' with characteristic cockney accent, and pronounces 'Oh, Leila, how I love you!' in heartrending tones.

"Sir Richard Paget shows that whistling and humming involve entirely distinct organs of speech. So he is able to whistle and hum different tunes at the same time. His daughter has acquired the same art and the two rendered a quartet for us.

"He has come to the conclusion from his experiments that consonants and vowels are not so absolutely unlike as we have been taught, but that all the consonant sounds are as essentially musical as are the vowels, and that both depend upon variations of resonance in the vocal cavity. In whispering the vocal cords are not used, but in ordinary speech the current of air from the lungs is broken into puffs by the vocal cords of the larynx. This greatly increases the audibility because the voiced sound acts like the carrier wave in radio and so intensifies the distinctions between the various vowel and consonant sounds. In the sentence, 'The sink is made of zinc,' the former noun is not so easily understood as the latter, because the *z* is voiced but the *s* is not.

"It is almost impossible to get over *s* on the telephone, as those of us know whose names begin with that letter. Sir Richard advises that in constructing an international language such unvoiced consonants as *s* and *f* should be omitted, and the voiced forms, *z* and *v*, used instead, since these carry better by telephone and radio."

NEW FASHIONS IN LOCOMOTIVES

A CURIOUS THING is observable alike in the evolution of inventions and in that of plants and animals, says Dr. Slosson, in another article in the same publication. They will run along about the same for many years or centuries, growing bigger perhaps but retaining essentially the original structure, and looking much alike; and then all of a sudden new varieties will appear, many different kinds, and the primary form, forced to meet these new competitors, is either crowded out or undergoes a rapid development. The biologists call this multiplication of novel forms and freaks a "mutation" period. He continues:

"The railroad locomotive is now in the midst of such a mutation period. For the past hundred years it has stuck strangely close to its original type. In looking over the models of locomotives in the National Museum last week, I was struck with the monotony of the exhibits. The locomotive that was built in 1831 for the Camden and Amboy Railroad looks about as much like the giant locomotive of to-day as a colt looks like a horse. It employed the same power and consisted essentially of the same parts: coal-tender, furnace, boiler, piston-engine, big wheels behind, little wheels in front, smokestack, headlight, cowcatcher and bell, all the familiar things arranged in the familiar order.

"But now we are beginning to see various new varieties of locomotives; some without coal, some without pistons, some without steam, some without fuel of any kind. The electric locomotives fed with power through a third rail or trolley wire, look more like the old steam-engines than they need to, probably for fear of disconcerting the engineers and shocking the public. It is a wonder the makers do not think it necessary to stick on a fictitious smokestack with a pennant of black gauze streaming out of the top to satisfy our sense of the fitness of things.

"In Europe steam-turbines are being used in place of the old reciprocating engine. Leon Metais, a French engineer, has invented a locomotive in which the steam is first used in a high-pressure turbine and from this passed on to a low-pressure turbine. These run a dynamo which sends its current to eight motors, one on each axle. It is claimed that such an engine will run longer and get more than four times the power out of a given amount of fuel.

"The Diesel engine, which does not employ coal or steam but gets its power from the internal combustion of petroleum under high pressure, is still more efficient and economical. In Sweden the Atlas Company makes a locomotive with a Polar Diesel engine of the four-cycle sort with twelve cylinders.

"The Soviet Government has had constructed at the Esslingen works in Germany a Diesel electric locomotive which claims an efficiency of 21 to 27.4 per cent. at a load of 440 to 1,060 horse-power, and a reduction of two-thirds in the fuel consumption.

"In America also efforts are being made to break away from the steam-engine by using some form of the Diesel engine with electric drive and control. The General Electric has built a trial locomotive of this sort which is now being loaned out to various railroads willing to give it a trial. Its 300 horse-power engine is directly connected with a direct-current generator of 200 kilowatts. The 60-ton locomotive carries with it enough fuel for 48 hours of continuous switching service. It consumes only .43 pounds of fuel oil per brake horsepower hour.

"The Baldwin Locomotive Works expects to be running trains this summer with its new type of Diesel-electric locomotive which it has perfected after ten years of experimentation on the problem of construction. This is said to save between 25 and 50 per cent. in the cost of fuel over the steam-engine. It uses a twelve-cylinder two-cycle Diesel of more than a thousand horse-power.

"If the steam-engine is to meet such competition it must reform its ways and curtail its extravagance, and it is beginning to do so. The American Locomotive Works has built for the Delaware & Hudson Company Railroad a 273-ton engine that brings steam to a pressure of 350 pounds instead of the customary 200, and is said to be capable of developing a third more power with a third less fuel and water. The new locomotive is appropriately named the 'Horatio Allen,' after the engineer who imported and ran for this company in 1829 the 'Stourbridge Lion,' the first locomotive to be set to work in America.

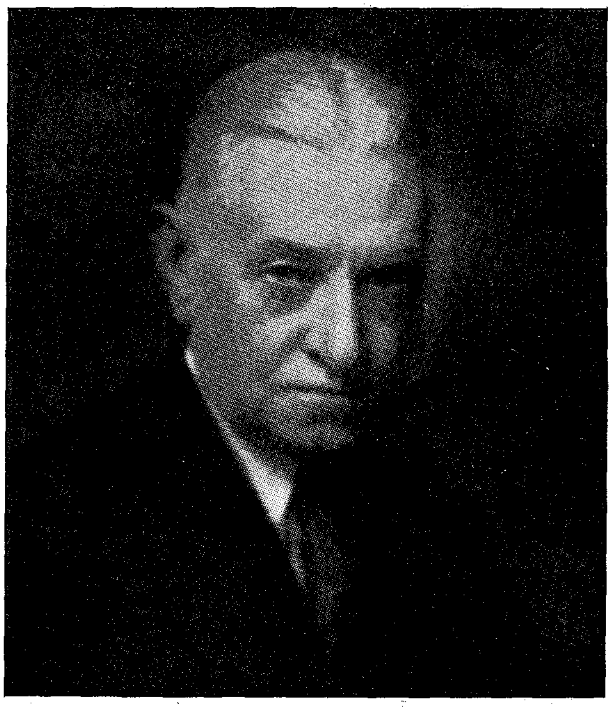
"The old steam-engine has lost its monopoly and it remains to be seen whether it will be crowded completely off the tracks or be content with a humbler position."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

TAKING CARE OF DUBIOUS ART AND LETTERS

“THE WINTER GARMENTS OF REPENTANCE” that old Omar recommended be thrown into “the fires of spring” often hang round to reappear to our disadvantage. The late Willard L. Metcalf saw to it that such of his painting and drawing as did not come up to his artistic standards should be destroyed by his executors. Twenty-nine of these, says an article in the New York *Herald Tribune,* have been destined to this fate, and some of them have already been consumed by the flames. By such an act, immature or unsuccessful canvases can not turn up to be hawked by unscrupulous dealers on the basis of the painter's reputation for his best work. Somewhat allied is the vicarious destruction of autograph letters, written by such exalted personages as George Washington and Lafcadio Hearn, to save, so it is said, their reputations in the eyes of posterity. But to deal with the Metcalf pictures first, the painter's will authorized his executors “to destroy any paintings which in their judgment they may deem for the best interest of my estate should be destroyed.” Among the executors is Albert Milch, art dealer and professional representative of the painter, who gave this interview to *The Herald Tribune:*



BURN MY UNWORTHY WORKS!

Was the bequest left his executors by Willard L. Metcalf, the American artist, recently deceased.

“‘Twelve paintings, representative of both Mr. Metcalf's early and late periods, have been set aside,’ Mr. Milch said yesterday. ‘They will never go into any exhibition that may be held of Mr. Metcalf's most remarkable work. They may be burned, tho a future conference of the executors is to determine that.’

“Last Sunday the executors spent several hours going through the paintings and drawings left by the painter in his studio apartment at the Hôtel des Artistes, 1 West Sixty-seventh Street. Two French landscapes painted by Mr. Metcalf while he was studying and painting abroad in company with Theodore Robinson, the American painter, probably as early as 1887, were singled out, Mr. Milch said, and burned. He said the only interest they had was the sentimental one of serving as souvenirs of the artist's student days.

“Mr. Milch said that fifteen academic drawings, also the work of Mr. Metcalf's student period, were collected and destroyed with the paintings. The twelve canvases that were set aside temporarily were regarded as inferior to his best, and would probably have been destroyed by the painter, or perhaps done over by him, had he lived, the gallery man said.

“The provision of the will authorizing the raking over of his work after his death was completely in accord with the everyday sentiments of the painter toward his work. He rarely permitted anything but what he considered his best to go from his studio, said Mr. Milch, who declared that on many occasions Mr. Metcalf had recalled works from his exhibitions, which he either altered or destroyed.

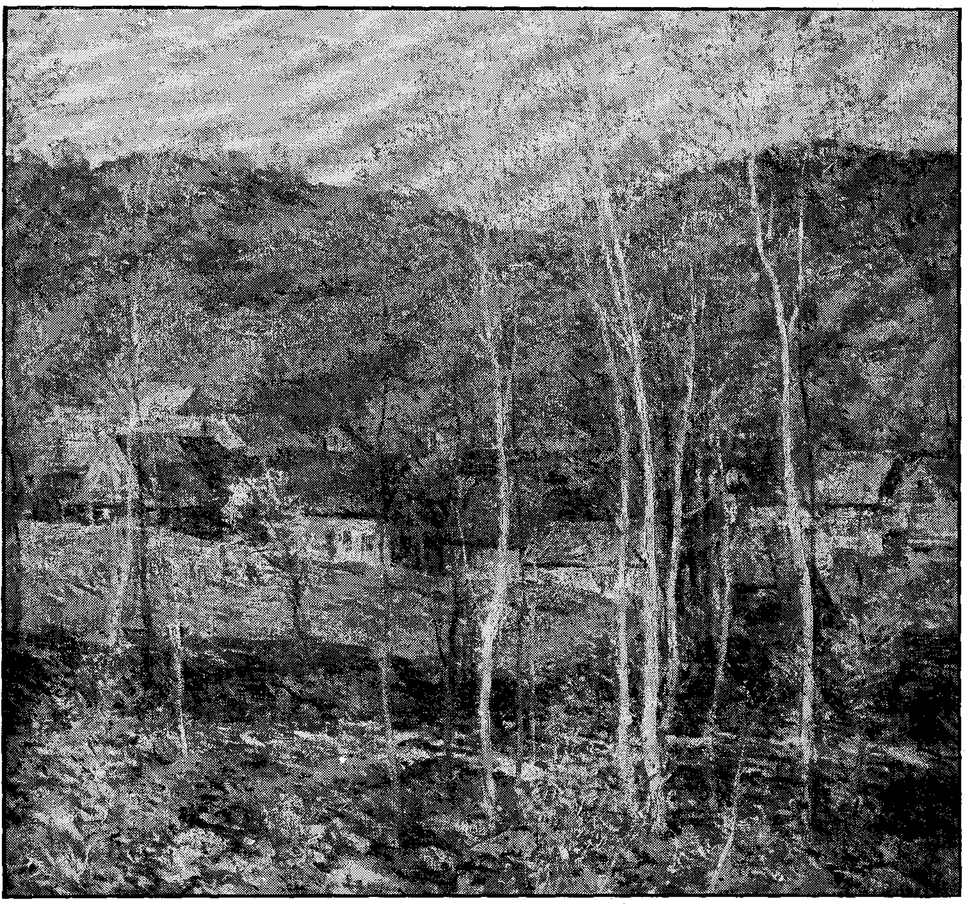
“The importance of such a provision as made by Mr. Metcalf can not be overestimated, it was pointed out, when it is considered that inferior paintings of many artists are permitted, after their death, to circulate among collectors, often to the detriment of the artists' reputations. . . .

“According to Mr. Milch, the painter himself destroyed all kinds of work from his easel. Only a few weeks before his death, he said, Metcalf had spoken of having a ‘bonfire’ of his work. No painter was more particular about his work, said his representative, who told how Mr. Metcalf had once demanded that one of his most famous paintings be withdrawn from the market until he could improve it. This painting was the ‘Golden Screen,’ which had then won him the Temple gold medal of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and the Buenos Aires Exposition gold medal.”

The other cases referred to are presented by Mr. G. H. Sargent, who writes American bibliographical notes for *The Bookman's Journal* (London). They pose the query whether posterity has the right to censor existing memorials of the great dead, even tho their reputation may be feared to suffer in the eyes of posterity. We read:

“Mr. Edward Larocque Tinker (not the author of ‘Young Boswell’) in a recent magazine article makes the astounding announcement that he has discovered that certain letters of George Washington have been destroyed. Mr. Tinker, it seems, went to the Morgan Memorial Library to see certain manuscripts of Lafcadio Hearn, and was informed by Miss Belle Greene, the accomplished librarian, or ‘czarina,’ as he designates her, of a number of unpublished Hearn manuscripts which the owner probably had destroyed several years ago. Mr. Tinker exprest his horror that such an act of ultra-vandalism should have been committed. Miss Greene explained that the manuscripts were indelicate, and casually stated that in that very room she had herself destroyed letters of George Washington: ‘They were smutty, too, so I did not want them ever to become public and destroy the ideal of Washington that has flourished so long. Could we afford to pay the price and then destroy our investment? We could, and did.’ Upon which Mr. Tinker, ‘inwardly indignant,’ vented his indignation in print. He inveighs against the suppression of ‘historical data,’ and his construction of the term is broad enough to include ‘all information which may serve to make more understandable the personality or thought processes of any one of historical importance.’ ‘There is in all of us,’ he says, ‘to a greater or lesser degree, an inherent interest in gossip, in the slightly salacious.’ How far the material of gossip or the ‘slightly salacious’ is historical material I leave for others to decide.

“So far as the Washington letters are concerned, it may be said that when Mr. Morgan bought them he had no idea of making them public, or even of entrusting their contents to the



AMERICAN TO THE CORE

One of Mr. Metcalf's paintings called "Village in Spring" that would never fall beneath the destroyer's hands. "Ice Bound," the DIGEST cover for January 26, 1924, was by Metcalf.

dubious mercies of biographers or historical students, for whose ability he might have the highest respect, but on whose judgment as to the handling of his property he did not care to take chances. Having purchased the letters, he felt that he had a perfect right to destroy them, if he considered it in the public interest as well as his own, and could afford the loss. These conditions being met, he allowed Miss Greene to burn the letters. Charles Dickens made a fine bonfire in his backyard of the letters he had received from a host of authors unknown. This is to be deprecated; they might have contained information which would be valuable to biographers and bibliographers to-day. But whether the publication or even preservation of letters written in language unfit for publication is a benefit to humanity, is itself a burning question. One such letter of The Father of His Country I have seen, but the owner does not boast of it. That Washington attended cock-fights and bet money on them, promoted lotteries and loved his wine—all of which this highly moral nation has made criminal—are matters of common knowledge. His fame does not rest on these things, however, nor are they matters deserving of emphasis in a biographical estimate of the First President."

A comment in the New York *World* by Morris Markey deals with the provision for destruction in the Metcalf will. While no mention is made of the cases of the letters, the reader may apply as much of opinion here advanced as he thinks fit. Says Mr. Markey:

> "Yet if I were one of the executors, I should evade the request as gracefully as possible and be prepared to lose my good right arm to prevent the destruction of any canvases whatever. Who is an executor to say 'this is unworthy'? And what of it if this or that picture does appear slightly immature or below the artist's highest plane of achievement?
>
> "Of course, any artist has the right to destroy his own pictures, his own music, or his own poetry. Rights in those chattels never really descend to any foggy posterity, which would probably misunderstand and misuse them. And Mr. Metcalf had a perfect right to order his executors to destroy in the event death caught him unaware. But by not being specific, by not saying exactly which pictures should be slashed, he left a burden upon them too great to bear.
>
> "An artist, provided he has done superior work, can never be hurt by his bad work, no matter how bad it is. Conrad is not really injured by the publication of those four stories recently put out, even if they are immature or bad. Four bad little stories can not harm 'Lord Jim.' Suppose Shakespeare had appointed a contemporary as executor, with instructions to destroy his 'unworthy' work—conceding that Shakespeare was self-conscious enough or gave enough of a d—— about posterity to believe that any of his work was bad. 'Timon' would have gone, most probably. 'Troilus and Cresida' would be lost. And 'Hamlet,' too, perhaps, had the executor chanced to be a seventeenth-century Puritan who feared the gloomy thing might depress girls of sixteen. And think what the executor would have done to the schoolboy sonnets! Surely, he would have argued, college verse has no place in this grand collection of dramas. You remember that Ruskin took it upon himself to burn up a group of Turner nudes which he found—because he believed nudes to be unworthy of Turner. And you may remember, too, that Ruskin, being sane at bottom, never quit kicking himself for doing so."

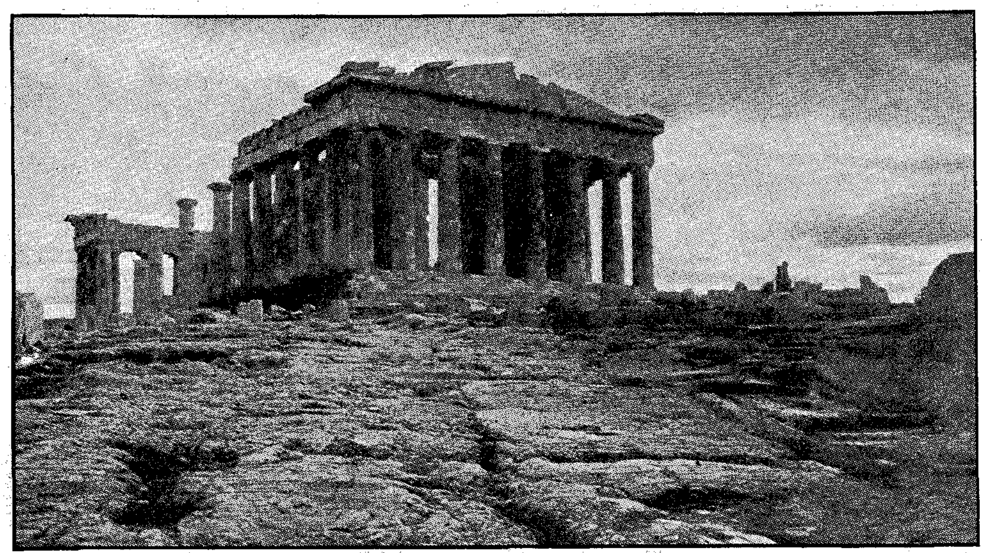
HOME PRODUCTS IN OPERA

ART BEGINS AT HOME, declares the New York *World*, and it begs our composers to consider this fact when they cast about for subjects on which to write an opera. Whether the principle is true or not, it is the fly that the *World* chooses to drop in the ointment of the two composers, Joseph Redding and Templeton Crocker, whose opera, "Fay-Yen-Fah," has been acclaimed at Monte Carlo. *The World* is willing to admit that "the success of an opera by Americans is a good omen," tho it cautions all enthusiasts to reflect that "it would be a mistake to assume that because the new work is opera by Americans it is American opera." It is, in fact, declares *The World*, "quite alien to the American soil, being a musical version of an Oriental legend." The dissatisfied *World* would prefer that the California composers had written about the 'Forty-niners, or some genuinely American people; and thinks it can bolster up its contention by reference to the history of opera produced in other lands:

> "Part of our difficulty in producing an operatic literature arises from our composers' neglect of people's desire to see familiar stories, stories that are really part of themselves, idealized for their eyes and ears. Composers of those races which produce great opera have always taken this perfectly human trait into account. Russian opera deals with Russian legends and German opera deals with German legends. French opera, on the other hand, is always going outside of France for its inspiration. Five of the most popular French operas, 'Thaïs,' 'Faust,' 'Carmen,' 'Samson' and 'Salomé,' are not even remotely connected with the French scene. French opera, as a result, has always been feeble, as indicated by its constant resort to artificial means, such as the ballet, to stuff vitality into itself.
>
> "Our composers often fail for the same reason. They are always wandering afield for their themes, or else seeking them in Indian lore, as strange to the present-day American as Chinese

lore. Of all American operas that have had their little day and been forgotten, one can recall only Damrosch's 'Scarlet Letter' as dealing with an authentically American story. It is small wonder, then, that the American public has been indifferent."

The music critic of *The Evening Telegram*, fearing that *The World* misapprehends the real status of American opera, sets out to present some statistics. It must be admitted that the initial charge can not be substantiated from the passage we quote from *The World*, but the following survey is of value:



THE MOST FAMOUS BUILDING OF THE OCCIDENTAL WORLD

The Parthenon of Athens, whose pillars, overthrown by exploding bombs from the Venetians in 1687, will be reerected by the Greek Government.

"Our neighbor, *The World*, continues to entertain individual ideas about American opera. Yesterday it assured its readers that 'Fay-Yen-Fah,' the opera of American authorship by Joseph Redding and Templeton Crocker, now enjoying the hospitality of the princely opera house of Monte Carlo, is 'the first grand opera entirely by Americans.'

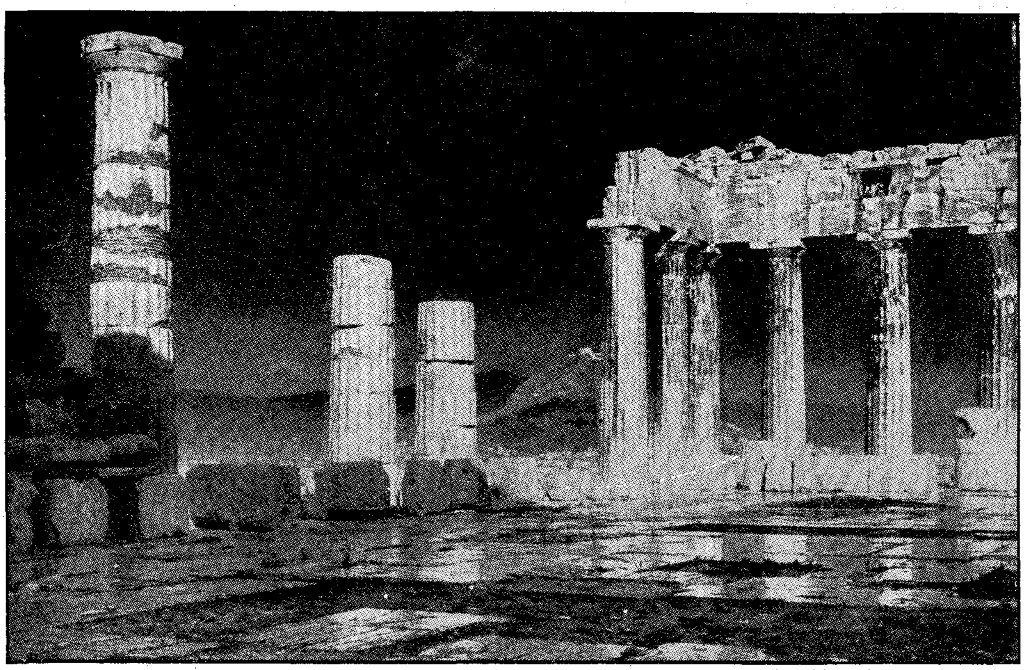
"Alas that Silas Gamaliel Pratt and his 'Zenobia' should be so soon forgotten! But, granted that the worthy Pratt in more than the statistical sense is a dead one, how dare our neighbor overlook that superlatively vital figure in American music, Walter Damrosch? His first grand opera, 'The Scarlet Letter,' had as librettist George Parsons Lathrop: for his second, 'Cyrano,' W. J. Henderson, music critic of *The Sun*, supplied the text. And these are but a beginning of an all-American grand opera roster.

"Recall 'Natoma,' book by Joseph Redding, music by Victor Herbert; 'Madeleine,' book by Grant Stewart, music by Victor Herbert; Horatio Parker's 'Mona' and 'Fairyland,' for each of which Brian Hooker wrote the poem; F. S. Converse's 'Pipe of Desire' and 'The Sacrifice'; Arthur Nevin's 'Poia' and 'The Daughter of the Forest'; 'The Legend,' by J. C. Breil; 'The Temple Dancer,' by J. A. Hugo; 'Azora,' 'Bianca,' 'Cleopatra's Night,' 'The Atonement of Pan,' all by Henry Hadley; 'The Canterbury Pilgrims' and 'Rip Van Winkle,' both a collaboration of Reginald de Koven and Percy MacKaye; 'Alglaia,' by Francesco de Leone. And there are, further, the two operas by Charles Wakefield Cadman, composed to texts by Mrs. Eberhart, of which 'Shanewis' was given an elaborate production at the Metropolitan Opera House, and 'The Garden of Mystery' will have its 'première' at Carnegie Hall Friday evening of this week. [March 20]

"No, dear neighbor, 'Fay-Yen-Fah' is not 'the first grand opera entirely by Americans.' But it does remind one of the scant honor still allotted prophets in their own country."

TEMPLES RISING FROM THE RUINS OF CENTURIES

A STARTLING RIVALRY in rehabilitating the past has been determined on by the Governments of Italy and Greece. The latter will devote its attention to the Parthenon at Athens, picking up the fragments of fallen columns, and restoring, as far as possible, the medieval condition of this edifice. Further back than that it will be impossible to go; tho archeologists have long busied themselves in reconstructing in paint and plaster the probable appearance of this and relative remains of classic Greece and Rome. Italy will address itself to the greater task of restoring one of the large Greek temples at that lovely spot along the southern coast of Sicily, to-day called Selinunte, whose immense pillars and stones lie in grotesque confusion on the ground where they were shaken down by earthquake. At least earthquake is the generally assigned cause of this confusion, tho there are scholars who incline to the belief that the Carthaginians overthrew them at the time they sacked the city of

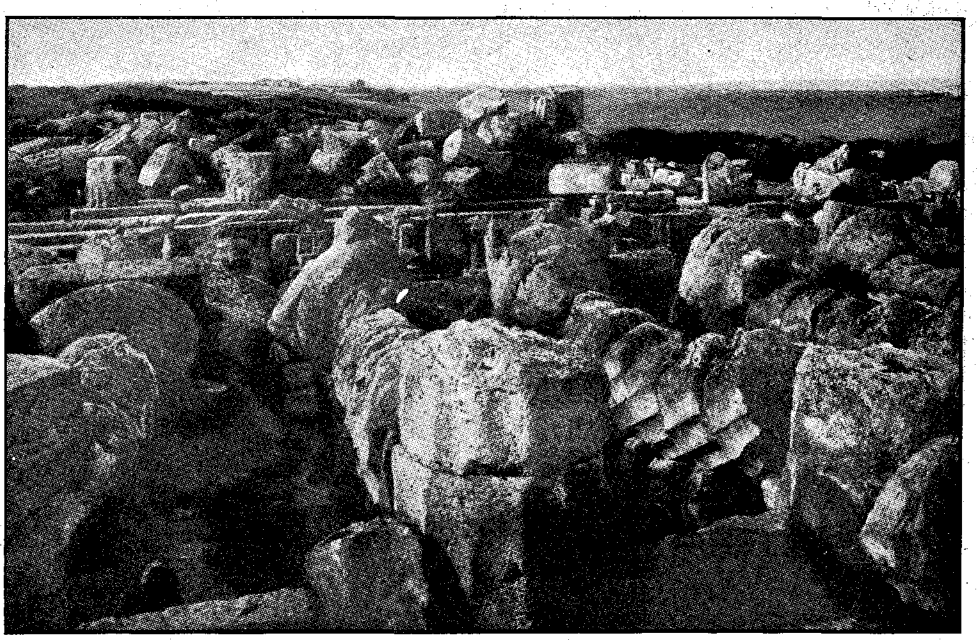


Pictures from *The Illustrated London News*

PARTHENON INTERIOR—AFTER A STORM

The British Museum now owns the sculptures by Phidias, known as the "Elgin Marbles," which originally ornamented the pediment of this structure. Will the world ever see them returned?

Selinus, which was its ancient name. Seven temples, three of heroic size, lie in these confused masses; but the one of them chosen for restoration shows its lateral columns lying in parallel lines along the ground, a disposition that could seem to point to earthquake only as the devastating cause. *The Illustrated London News* presents some fine pictures of the present state of the Parthenon, but refrains from suggesting that in the event of this restoration, requisition might be made of the British Government for the return of the Elgin Marbles which are among the chief glories of the British Museum. We read in the above noted journal:



TO RISE AGAIN AFTER TWO THOUSAND YEARS

The pillars of this huge temple lie in parallel columns as they fell with seemingly one crash from earthquake shock. The Italian Government proposes to rebuild the temple from these tumbled blocks.

> "It was reported recently that plans are in progress to raise some of the fallen columns of the Parthenon, which lie around it in sections, into their upright position. The effect would be to restore the chief monument of ancient Greek architecture to something of its original splendor, altho much of the wonderful sculpture of Phidias, that once adorned it, has been removed. A number of the slabs from its famous frieze, with fifteen metopes and other fragments, were brought to England by Lord Elgin in 1801, and in 1816 the whole collection was bought by the nation and placed in the British Museum, when they came to be known as the Elgin Marbles. The Parthenon, which is a temple of Athene Parthenos (the Virgin), was built during the administration of Pericles, and was dedicated in B.C. 438. The architects were Ictinus and Callicrates, but the whole work was under the superintendence of Phidias. The temple was entirely of Pentelic marble, and its dimensions are 277 feet long, 101 feet wide, and 65 feet high. In the course of centuries the Parthenon has suffered great injury from war and pillage, especially during the siege of Athens by the Venetians in 1687, when a bomb exploded in the center of the building and caused much of the walls on both sides to collapse."

The same journal also dealt in an earlier issue with the work to be undertaken in Sicily. "The remains of ancient Selinus," says the archeologist, Federico Halbherr, "form the most majestic field of ruins which is to be seen on European soil." Further:

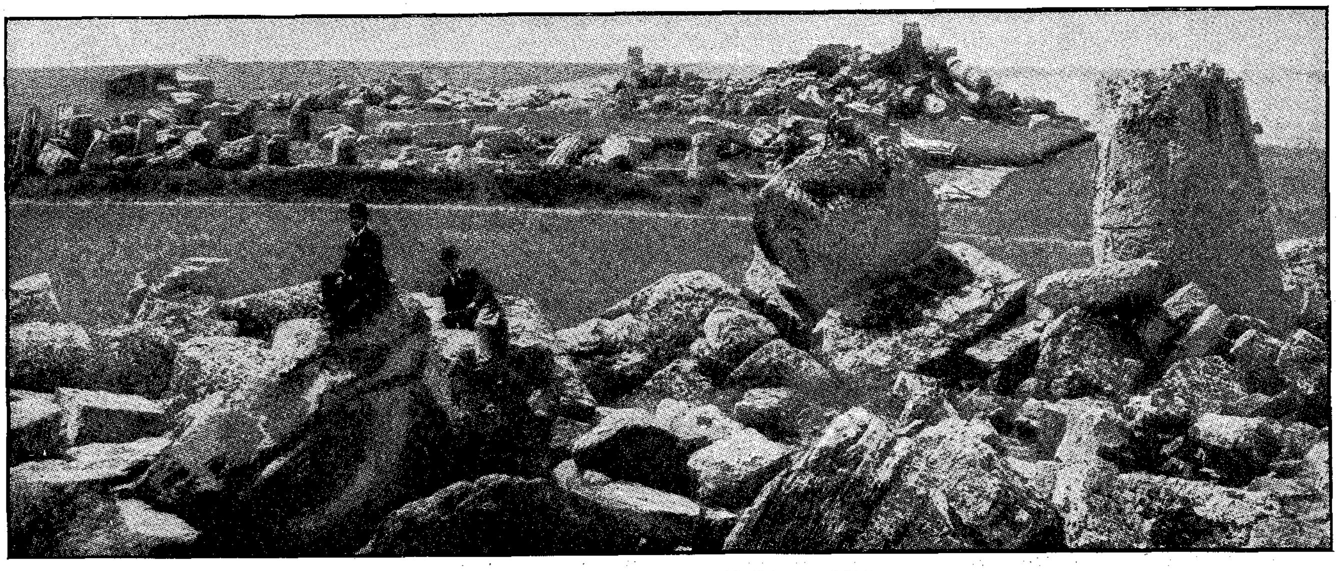
> "The chief glory of the city was its double group of temples, now entirely overthrown, but still imposing in the grandeur of their huge fragments. As we do not know with any reliability to what deities they were dedicated, they have been named by archeologists with simple alphabetical letters.
>
> "The most ancient of all, the three on the Acropolis, bear the letters, *A*, *C*, *D*, the *B* being reserved for a small chapel near them; while the three in the Agora, one of which is the largest peripheral temple in the world, are named with the letters *E*, *F*, *G*. As the material of each still remains almost perfect, scattered in heaps around their bases, and in view of the successful experiment made at Girgenti by Captain Hardcastle, in association with the Italian Department of Antiquities, Signor Mussolini's Government has resolved to undertake the restoration of one of these temples, and the commission chosen by him for this purpose has decided to reerect the temple *C*. This will be one of the greatest archeological works of the next two years in Italy.
>
> "The temple *C* is situated in the most prominent part of the Acropolis, with its huge fluted columns lying in parallel lines along its sides, as they were thrown down by a terrible earthquake—who knows how many centuries ago? To this belong the oldest metopes of the Museum of Palermo, and it is not improbable that under the heaps of material to be shortly removed, some other metopes may be discovered. The temple *C* was 230 feet long by 85 feet wide, and had six columns in front and eighteen along the sides. By its reconstruction the aspect of the deserted city will be revived, and one of the marvels of Greek art in Italy will be presented again to the admiration of the world."

Palermo, like London, may be asked to surrender some of its treasure; for in the museum here are to be seen the metopes from the temple whose restoration is proposed. They form, perhaps, the most ancient specimens of Greek art extant.

THE LITERARY ENTENTE WE NEGLECT

OUR YOUNG EXPATRIATES who have gone to live in France have a golden opportunity if they realize it. Young France is eager to know America, and a company of students of the Ecole Normale have joined themselves together to learn about our "youthful" stirrings, and even to meet personally the progressive of our traveling youth. The suspicion is inevitable that we do not meet them half-way. Our literary youth get away from us and our ideals because America is thought old-fogyish and narrow—a place not fit for an intelligent man to live in. What they seem to aim at is an assimilation toward the ideas and ideals of the land of their sojourn, thus denying their own birthright. Their work there is no better than a hybrid; and they are missing the chance to partake in the "literary entente" that is forming between the English and the French. The war has been the greatest factor in this development, as an editorial in *The Morning Post* (London) reveals. How complete the change is can be seen here:

> "Englishmen, who are greedy readers of French literature, have an uneasy suspicion that Frenchmen seldom repay the compliment, and have no acquaintance with the works of our English men of letters outside the classical masterpieces which they read at school and the international fiction which finds a place on every Continental bookstall. The French, we know, are curious about the English, for they are curious about everything under the sun. But too often their curiosity about this strange land takes them completely out of their depth, and, finding the flesh-and-blood Englishman an incomprehensible creature, they turn aside from the poems and novels in which the men of our race express their dreams and their thoughts. There have been some penetrating studies of the English temperament and character by Frenchmen, and by at least one singularly able French woman, and it is curious to notice how deep is the breath they draw before they embark upon this profound task. The Englishman, on the contrary, is always prepared to understand everybody except himself, and of the many books written by



EUROPE'S "MOST MAJESTIC RUINS"

Here are the strewn ruins of three temples that stood in the agora of the ancient Sicilian town of Selinus. They were thrown down by earthquake and are in solitary possession of a plain by the sea too malarious in summer for human habitation.

Englishmen about France, and the literature of France, some are brilliant, but nearly all are cocksure. Such was the attitude of the two countries, the one towards the other, before the war. But since that comradeship of effort the average Englishman is prepared to admit that the average Frenchman is beginning to show an interest in English letters. He knows, for instance, that Mr. Kipling has a large French following, that Mr. Shaw's plays are frequently produced in Paris, that French journalists are devoting much more space to literary gossip about England, and that, above all, a number of able Frenchmen have written in recent years some very remarkable works on English character and on English literature."

It is unmentioned here that one of the most readable histories of English literature was written by a Frenchman, Talne, though his preoccupation with a theory about which he marshalled his facts makes him now a bit old-fashioned. Our late retiring Ambassador from France who spent twenty years in diplomatic service in Washington has reared a monument to English life and letters in his studies of early English literature. The pages of *La Nouvelle Revue Française* (Paris) give monthly evidence of the preoccupation of certain of its contributors with English literary subjects. *The Morning Post* cites also the recent visit to Manchester of M. Fréderic Lefèvre, editor-in-chief of *Les Nouvelles Litteraires* (Paris), who gave "many instances of this closer intellectual cooperation between the two countries."

"According to the report which *The Manchester Guardian* publishes, M. Lefèvre considers that, tho the French view has been accused of limitations, 'the spiritual consanguinity of war experience' has made it, in his opinion, natural that the youth of the militant countries shall interest themselves in each other's enthusiasms, and it is a movement, he believes, which is spreading through literary France. He mentions specifically the popularity of Mr. Chesterton and Mr. Swinnerton. M. Lefèvre also went out of his way to draw attention to the services which one particularly able Frenchman, M. Maurois, the creator of *Colonel Bramble* and the delicate and witty biographer of Shelley, has done to make England known in France. M. Maurois knows England well—is there not something very English in his humorous approach to the problems of life?—and if his books are as delightful to Frenchmen as they are to Englishmen, then the cause of England is not lost in France. We sincerely hope that the ideals of M. Lefèvre and other Frenchmen who admire English culture will spread and flourish, for the more the two countries get to know of one another, the better it will be for the peace of Europe and the safeguarding of the settlement of 1919. And what better way of sympathy and understanding is there than the study and knowledge of the best authors of two nations whose literary output has been unceasing for many centuries, and continues bravely even in these hard and comparatively barren days?"

THE PAINTER OF THE COVER

THE FIRST AMERICAN PAINTER whose canvas was hung in the Luxembourg in Paris was William M. Chase. A specimen of his work is reproduced for this week's cover and it is in a *genre* for which Mr. Chase was particularly famous, that is, still life. Here he is represented mainly by porcelain and fruit, whose color combinations particularly appealed to him. As a painter of fish, especially fish as it changes its name on the menu to *poisson*, he was particularly happy. He exprest the feel, the freshness of fish, as they came from the water with iridescent scales. But his versatility did not stop here. He painted portraits, landscapes and figures; in fact, his versatility was almost too much for his genius as a painter. He did the outward things so well that they sometimes stopt just short of expressing the inner meaning. The picture already referred to as being bought by the French Government is called "Dorothy and Sister." Another of his canvases, "Portrait of a Lady in Black," hangs in the Metropolitan Museum, which also possesses a number of other works by him. Mr. Chase, who was born in Franklin, Indiana, November 1, 1849, died in New York City, October 15, 1916. He was among a small group of Americans who went abroad for study, going first to Munich to work in the ateliers of Piloty and Wagner. Besides Chase were Frank Duveneck and Walter Shirlaw; later followed Vinton, DeCamp, and J. W. Alexander. This group of painters, however, abandoned the influences acquired here for the more brilliant manner of the French. Mr. Chase whole-heartedly succumbed to this new influence and also reflected the congenial example of Whistler. In America Mr. Chase sometimes passed as a sort of *alter ego* of the eccentric American, especially in the style of his silk hat; and in his frequent addresses to his pupils he was fond of repeating the many stories that had passed into tradition concerning this great American artist expatriate. In his later years Mr. Chase was among the most famous of teachers of the art of painting, being connected with the art schools of both New York and Philadelphia, and leaving behind him hundreds of pupils who came under his genial sway. It would be difficult to enumerate all his works to be found in public galleries, as scarcely any of any importance in this country is without representation from his brush. At the Panama-Pacific Exposition an entire room was devoted to his work. He was elected president of the Society of American artists, before its amalgamation with the Academy. He also was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

NEW COMMANDMENTS FOR MINISTERS

A CODE OF ETHICS for those whose duty it is to teach the word of God would not generally be thought necessary, but two such codes have been adopted—one by a body of Congregationalists, and the other by a body of Methodists. It should not be taken for granted that the members of these two bodies are especially in need of a new set of commandments—any more than the rest of their brethren. The commandments are deemed necessary, or at least helpful, because of the peculiar temptations and trials to which the ministry is subject. However, it will be seen that strict adherence to some of the rules is dependent largely upon the manner in which the congregations fulfil their obligations; for it is manifestly impossible, we are told, for a minister to keep out of debt unless he receives an adequate salary. These extensions of the old decalog, then, will be of interest as well to the layman as to the minister. Here is the first code of ministerial ethics—that adopted by the New Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Conference for "pastors and their wives," as we quote it from a dispatch in the New York *Times:*

> "Thou shalt have no favorites.
>
> "Thou shalt not bow down to gossip, nor be influenced by it.
>
> "Thou shalt not make promises, for people will not hold him guiltless whose promises are not fulfilled.
>
> "Remember silence is golden. He who talks much has much to explain, much to apologize for, much to live up to, and much to retract.
>
> "Thou shalt not kill thy brothers' opportunities by unfair representations.
>
> "Thou shalt not steal thy brothers' opportunities, nor their wedding fees.
>
> "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy brothers' work.
>
> "Thou shalt not covet every opportunity for public appearance to the detriment of thy brother, the pastor."

With the statement that "while it is fair to argue that for the ministerial profession a code of ethics may or should be superfluous," William G. Lathrop recently presented a system of rules to the New Haven Association of Congregational Ministers, which was adopted. It is recited in the preamble: "The work of the ministry brings its own peculiar responsibilities and temptations. We believe that a statement of what we consider to be the proper ethical standards of our calling will be valuable for our own guidance and helpful to young men entering the profession. It will also suggest to the public what they may rightfully expect of a minister." The code, as given in the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, follows:

> "As a minister controls his own time, he should make it a point of honor to give full service to his parish.
>
> "Part of the minister's service as a leader of his people is to reserve sufficient time for serious study in order thoroughly to apprehend his message, keep abreast of current thought, and develop his intellectual and spiritual capacities.
>
> "It is equally the minister's duty to keep physically fit. A weekly holiday and an annual vacation should be taken and used for rest and improvement.
>
> "As a public interpreter of Divine Revelation and human duty, the minister should tell the truth as he sees it, and present it tactfully and constructively.
>
> "It is unethical for the minister to use sermon material prepared by another without acknowledging the source from which it comes.
>
> "As an ethical leader in the community, it is incumbent on the minister to be honest, avoid debts and meet his bills promptly.
>
> "The minister should be careful not to bring reproach on his calling by joining in marriage improper persons.
>
> "It is unethical for a minister to break his contract made with the church.
>
> "As a professional man the minister should make his service primary and the remuneration secondary. His efficiency, however, demands that he should receive a salary adequate to the work he is expected to do and commensurate with the scale of living in that parish which he serves.
>
> "It is unethical for the minister to engage in other kinds of remunerative work without the knowledge and consent of the church or its official board.
>
> "The confidential statements made to a minister by his parishioners are privileged and should never be divulged without the consent of those making them.
>
> "It is unethical for a minister to take sides with factions.
>
> "The minister recognizes himself to be the servant of the community in which he resides. Fees which are offered should be accepted only in the light of this principle.
>
> "It is unethical for a minister to interfere directly or indirectly with the parish work of another minister; especially should he be careful to avoid the charge of proselyting.
>
> "Ministerial service should not be rendered to the members of another parish without consulting the minister of that parish.
>
> "It is unethical for a minister to make overtures to or consider overtures from a church whose pastor has not yet resigned.
>
> "It is unethical for a minister to speak ill of the character or work of another minister, especially of his predecessor or successor. It is the duty of a minister, however, in flagrant cases of unethical conduct, to bring the matter before the proper body.
>
> "As members of the same profession and brothers in the service of a common master, the relation between ministers should be one of frankness and cooperation."

It is not for a moment to be supposed that many pastors are in need of such a code of ethics whose essence is that the minister of God ought to have no favorites in his congregation and ought to cherish no ambitions at the expense of his fellow pastors, says the Newark *News*, speaking of the Methodist code. "The code, tho, is of merit since it will provoke a tolerant researching of hearts, perhaps somewhat whimsically, to see if on the part of the individual pastor, even unconsciously, there is any trend toward the things it enjoins," and *The News* moralizes:

> "Human nature being what it is, perhaps as much to the point would be a code for some congregations, or, rather, individual members of congregations. It might begin with something like this:
>
> "Thou shalt not conspire to 'capture' thy pastor for thy church clique.
>
> "Thou shalt not endeavor to make of thy pastor the doer of thy will, but shall eschew every symptom of church politics.
>
> "Thou shalt not with church work make a galley slave of thy pastor's wife.
>
> "Thou shalt not make the home life and every private doing of thy pastor's family the business of the congregation, virtually making them live in a plate-glass house."

Speaking of the Congregationalists' commandment enjoining honesty, avoidance of debts and prompt payment of bills, the Hartford *Courant* remarks that "it is excellent, if the salaries of the members of the association enable them to live up to it, but pastors of rural churches are likely to read the declaration with some emotion." A little critical of the injunction to present the truth "tactfully and constructively," *The Courant* says:

> "There come to mind examples of religious men who were more anxious to tell the truth as they saw it than to tell it tactfully. For instance, there was Nathan who bluntly confronted David with, 'Thou art the man!' In fact a group of keenly intellectual Jews heard Christ say, 'Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning.'

"Telling the truth may be unpopular, a noble army of martyrs have found it so, but if the ministers are forced to choose between truth and tact, they should not hesitate. If they are really zealous, they can not."

METHODIST REUNION IN ENGLAND

THE SPIRIT OF REUNION seems to be making headway, here and abroad. Here the General Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, have voted for reunion, and the question is to be settled by the annual conferences of the two churches this summer. In Canada now the Methodists, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists are voting on the question of union. In Great Britain, we are told, the three Methodist bodies have reunited, after a discussion that, strangely enough, began in Canada fourteen years ago. The vote for reunion was by a large majority, with a remarkable similarity in the percentages in the three churches, not only in the number of circuits voting for or against, but also in the number of votes polled. According to *The Central Christian Advocate* (Methodist),

"The Wesleyan Methodists, who form the largest church, as they are the oldest, have polled no fewer than 652 out of their 760 circuits in favor of union, with only ninety-six against, a percentage of eighty-six to fourteen.

"The Primitive Methodist, the next church in size, has voted 575 for union and ninety-two against.

"The United Methodist vote is 275 'for' and sixty-five 'against.'

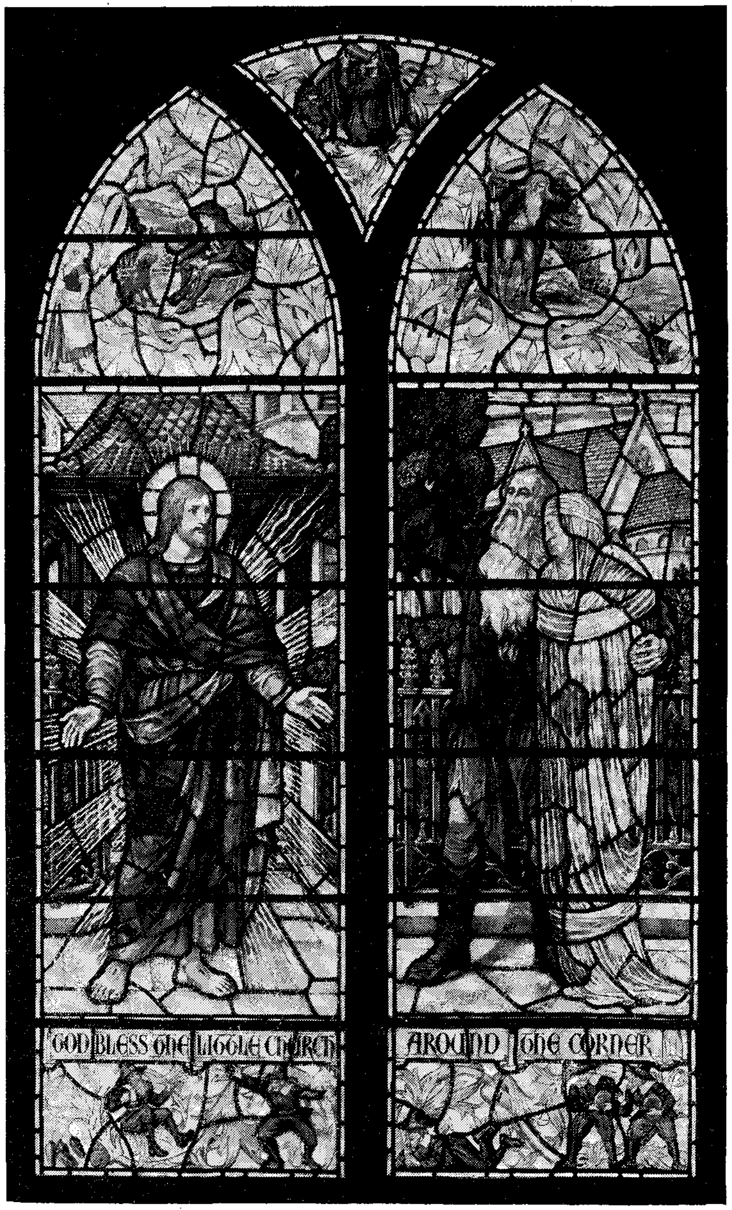
"The percentage of individual votes in the three churches for union varies from 70 per cent. to 75 per cent. The vote against union is 30 per cent. in the Wesleyan Church and also in the United Methodist Church, but in the Primitive Methodist Church the adverse vote falls to 25 per cent.

"The combined body will contain far the largest Nonconformist Church in Great Britain, second, in fact, only to the Church of England. It will have 4,368 ministers, 37,697 lay preachers; 898,936 members and probationers, in addition to adherents; 1,541,517 Sunday-school scholars, with 173,261 officers and teachers. It will possess 13,558 Sunday-schools and 12,242 churches. The property it will own is probably $150,000,000. It will also have valuable properties and a large membership in the foreign mission field.

"We are certain the union will create a new influence on the religious life of the nation. We wish it every success, every blessing to all classes of the Empire to the ends of the earth."

JOE JEFFERSON ENSHRINED

HE WAS A PLAY-ACTOR, a low comedian, and the rector refused to give him Christian burial. "But," the rector said, "there's a little church around the corner that may." "God bless the little church around the corner," exclaimed Joe Jefferson fervently, and thither he hurried. Dr. George Hendrick Houghton, the rector, consented, and, to Jefferson's great spiritual satisfaction, his friend, George Holland, received the last benefits of the clergy. To-day Jefferson is enshrined in the church of his adoption, in a memorial window, in which he appears in the immortal rags of Rip Van Winkle, the character he made famous and from which his name is inseparable. Since the day of Jefferson's first visit, fifty-five years ago, the Church of the Transfiguration—a name that now is merely formal—on Twenty-ninth Street, New York, has been known and accepted as the church of the actors, and here the Episcopal Actors' Guild has chosen to commemorate at once Jefferson's career and the simple and human act which gave the church its name and that peculiar place it holds in the player folks' affections. Daughter of the Church, the stage has never strayed so far from its parent that it could not find its way back.



By courtesy of the New York *Times Magazine*

RIP VAN WINKLE AS A SAMARITAN

The window is in memory of Joe Jefferson, who found in "The Little Church Around the Corner" a minister who would give Christian burial to his friend.

The parable of the Good Samaritan forms the theme of the window, the idea, we are told, being conceived by Walter Wilson, of the Episcopal Actors' Guild, and executed in the studio of James Powell and Sons, London. It represents the incident by which the Church of the Transfiguration received its popular name, and is, we are told, the first instance of a Biblical story being depicted in a church window with secular figures. Jefferson is shown in the tattered costume of the awakening Rip Van Winkle, supporting his actor friend, George Holland, wrapt in a shroud. At the lych gate of the church they are met by the Saviour, who stands with outstretched arms of welcome. Below are the words ascribed to Jefferson when he knew his friend would receive proper burial, "God bless the little church around the corner." The unveiling of the window, done by Miss Lauretta Jefferson Corlett, great-granddaughter of Joseph Jefferson, gave the stage its opportunity to pay its debt of gratitude. Delegations from the Lambs, Friars, Players, Green Room, the Catholic Actors' Guild, the Jewish Theatrical Alliance of America, the Episcopal Actors' Guild, and from other associations affiliated with the stage packed the church to its doors, and listened to the tribute paid by Frank Gillmore, Executive Secretary of the Actors' Equity Association: "It is here that we actors have been married, have christened our babies and buried our dead—the church that Joe Jefferson made ours when he gave it that most caressing and gentle nickname, the Little Church Around the Corner."

On the whole, says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, most Americans, even most good churchmen, will believe that the elder Dr. Houghton builded better than he knew when he extended the courtesies of his church to the Thespians who were mourning for George Holland. "Perhaps there never was a time when a good-faith entente between Church and Stage would have meant more than it would mean to-day." Yet, as the Cincinnati *Enquirer* points out, "great names are identified with the memories of the stage—the names of men and women who served their times and ennobled them; men and women who interpreted truth and beauty as only great artists can interpret them, with true religious fervor. So men and women of the stage are doing even unto this hour." So, submits the Cincinnati paper,

> "The stage may not be condemned because it has at times been prostituted to ignoble uses, utilized to harmful purpose. The Church itself could not dare submit to measurement by such standard. Not always have its servants produced truth and beauty. But the Church is right; only the perversions of some of its protagonists have been wrong.
>
> "Is the world better or worse because of the presentation on the stage of the works of its great dramatists and their earnest followers? Only the dimmed of vision will deny that it is better.
>
> "The masters of the stage and its art rank with the great souls of the world who gave to the world its music, its sculpture, its painting, its apostles of faith."

MORE CHURCHES NEEDED; NOT FEWER

AMERICA IS OVERRICH IN CHURCHES, but underripe in religion. The charge is repeated so often that it is generally accepted as true—true enough to afford the text for scores of sermons, articles and books. Now comes an observer who says that, in respect of churches, the contrary is true, and he believes that a few more churches in certain communities, and everywhere many more men to teach the fourth R would mean fewer bobbed-hair bandits and others who are seeking an easy and adventurous living outside the law. Dr. Jay S. Stowell distinguishes between four dilapidated walls and a list of names on a roster and a church that is weather-proof and the home of a congregation. Certain communities are overchurched, if we consider the total number of institutions in a given community, he agrees; but they are not overchurched, he maintains, if we have in mind a "more-than-adequate" religious ministry. Writing in *The Missionary Review of the World*, he looks at some figures and makes a comparison:

> "Including everything that can be classed as a church—Jewish, Roman Catholic, Mormon, Greek Orthodox, Jacobite, Holiness, Christian Science, Salvation Army, Spiritualists, Vedanta Societies, Volunteers of America, and all the other Protestant and non-Protestant organizations—there were reported in 1922, 243,578 churches in the United States. In 1920, there were 271,319 public-school buildings in actual use in the same territory, not including several thousand private and independent schools. In other words, the number of public schools for one-third the population exceeds by 27,741 the number of churches of all sorts for the whole population. There is also this difference—that the schools were active while many of the churches were not functioning. One denomination with less than 6,000 churches reports more than 1,000 of them without religious ministry. Considered quantitatively, is America overchurched?
>
> "We get a still more accurate conception of the situation when we consider the number of workers involved. For the years cited 679,274 public-school teachers were at work while there were only 214,385 ministers of all creeds and sects in the same territory. In other words, there were more than three times as many public-school teachers as ministers and for one-third as large a constituency. Note also, that a teacher is a teacher only when he is at work at the job, while a minister is a minister from the time of his ordination until his death. In other words, a large number of preachers are not in actual service. The number of unordained directors of religious education and other special full-time workers in local parishes would not balance this deduction."

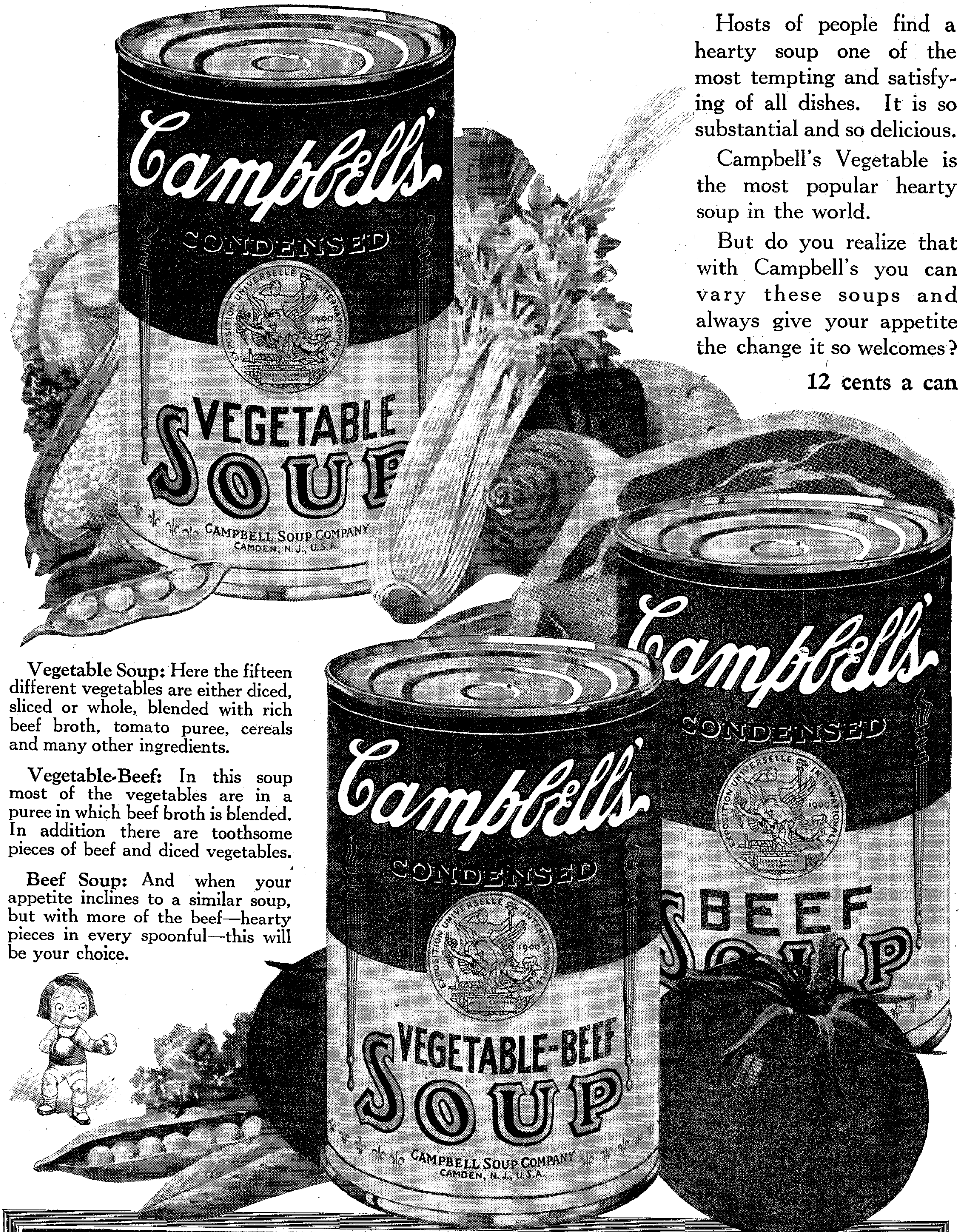
Protestantism is too much divided, to be sure, says Dr. Stowell; but he points out that if the chief aim in getting together is to cut down the "overhead," then the hope is in vain—if the task is really to be accomplished. The job will prove to be larger than it is thought to be. He offers a concrete illustration:

> "In a certain community of approximately 9,000 population, there are nine churches (omitting the Roman Catholic), each with a salaried pastor. The combined congregations of these nine churches would fill one good-sized auditorium and the combined Sunday-schools would make only one good-sized church school. Here we may say is a case of flagrant 'overchurching.' Why pay nine men when we could get along with one? But wait! In the same community nearly seventy-five teachers are employed in the public school, at salaries ranging from $1,200 to about $3,000, while not one person in the entire community is employed to teach religion to boys and girls or to train them in the Christian way of life. Reading, writing, and arithmetic are important, but so is religion. From the standpoint of an adequate religious ministry, the town is tremendously 'undermanned.' The trouble is not that too many are employed, but that too many of the same kind are employed to do similar pieces of work. Nine men give their time to the preparation of eighteen sermons each week and the conducting of nine prayer meetings, but no one is employed to place the church school on a high level of efficiency, to organize and carry on week-day religious instruction, to conduct daily vacation Bible schools, to lead clubs, to supervise wholesome recreation, or to do other things for which the young life of the community is crying out.
>
> "From the standpoint of unsuitable and inadequate buildings and indifferent sermon-makers, the town may be overchurched, but from the standpoint of an adequate staff and an adequate religious program for the community—'No.' A united program would not mean a smaller staff or a smaller budget. It might, however, mean really doing the task."

Few people realize the inconsistency, or the tragedy, in employing seventy-five men to teach the three R's and not one to teach the fourth R, religion. The tragedy is made worse, we are told further, by the fact that they really think the community is blest with religious opportunities. In spite of achievement, then, writes Dr. Stowell, there remain literally thousands of communities unreached by the Church. We read that

> "A recent survey of 573 communities with populations of 1,000 or less, in western Washington, revealed that 379 of them were without the ministry of any church. Similar conditions exist in many other parts of America. Possibly our man-power is not wisely distributed, but if every paid religious worker in America were used to the very best advantage, there would still be large gaps in a very thin line.
>
> "Shall we condemn to religious illiteracy all individuals who fail to reside in communities of certain required specifications? Has the Church a program comprehensive enough to reach all? Shall we, like Pilate, wash our hands of communities which do not promise speedy 'self-support,' or shall we face seriously the task of bringing a religious ministry to all the people?
>
> "If the Church does not do this work, it will not be done. The Church must provide religious training for the rising generation. Bobbed-haired bandits, bootleggers, rum-runners and a large host of their kin will disappear if we extend to every community in America the opportunities which are now being made available for some boys and girls now being reached by our best-trained Christian workers.
>
> "Is the task too big for the Christian people of America?
>
> "We do not believe that it is.
>
> "There are many adjustments which need to be made, but one which must not be tolerated is that of retrenchment, except as a seeming retrenchment on the part of a given denomination in a given community may open the door to a real advance in personnel, budget, and those other material resources through which we work to build the spiritual kingdom of God in America."

Vary the hearty soups you serve!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Campbell's Soups

LUNCHEON DINNER SUPPER

CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

SHALL we call these chips from the workshop of Mr. Bradford's psychological studies that has brought us his "Bare Souls"? They occur in *The Southwest Review* (Dallas):

SONNETS

By Gamaliel Bradford

JUDITH

"Fair Hebrew, lovely Jewess, here I vow—"
The drunken words were cut by drunken sleep,
As hideous as death, almost as deep.
"God of my fathers, do not fail me now."
She pressed her hands one moment on her brow,
Then swung the sword with no uncertain sweep,
Smote, and beheld a sudden red stream leap
Over the royal robes, she knew not how.

She shuddered, reeled, her whole soul sickened, then
A mighty wave of triumph reared her heart,
And she forgot the hostile ground she trod.
"My countrymen, heroic countrymen,
A feeble, fearful maid hath done her part.
So fall the enemies of Israel's God."

MADAME DU DEFFAND

The evils of the world are nothing, I
Can well endure blindness, old age, and pain,
With all the ills they carry in their train.
But this intolerable monotony,
These days alike, alike, that wander by
And wander by and wander by again,
The long, still nights, when long, still thoughts in vain
Trail through the dark their old inanity!

Ah, love me, love me! I have always sought
Life of the brain. Life of the heart is all.
The sleights of wit, the cunning shifts of thought,
Twitch but raise not the dead and velvet pall
Of black ennui. Wisdom's too dearly bought.
Love, love, love only, on love too late I call.

Mr. Braithwaite's example of poetical anthologies of the year has been imitated in London, and "The Best Poems of 1924" (Jonathan Cape) is issued under the editorship of Mr. Thomas Moult. *Public Opinion* (London) gives some tastes out of it, among which we detect two American names. We give the introductory lines of the London paper.

Here are the last lines of "Crow," by Mark Van Doren.

From the barren branch, his rest,
All is open to the west;
And the light along his wing
Is a sleek and oily thing.
Past an island floats the gaze
Of this ancientest of days.
Green and orange and purple dye
Is reflected in his eye.
There is an elm-tree in the wood
Where his dwelling-place has stood
All the hundred of his years.
There he sails and disappears.

One of the best negro "spirituel" poems of recent years is by Julia Johnson Davies in "De Gospel Train," which begins:

Brederen, listen ter de words I say,
Ev'rybody livin' got ter die,
It mought be ter-morrer or it mought be ter-day,

But ev'ybody livin' got ter die.
De young an' de ol', an' de black an' de white,
De ones doin' evil an' de ones doin' right,
De weak in der mis'ry an' de strong in der might,
Ev'ybody livin' got ter die.

"Fame," by Lady Margaret Sackville.

The laurel crown
Above my head
Has fallen down,
Its leaves are dead:

And no one ever
Comes this way,
Even to sweep
The leaves away.

"Silver Poplars," by Grace Noll Crowell.

God wrote His loveliest poem on the day
He made the first tall silver poplar tree,
And set it high upon a pale-gold hill
For all the new enchanted earth to see.

Mr. George Dickson is moved to poetry on seeing "Fat cattle in trucks near the Fairfield crane (Glasgow)," and here is his opening verse:

I hope the sun will shine to-day
To put this dreariness in tune.
Shine, Sun, and flash the grey away!
I hope the sun shines soon,
To cheer the waiting brutes and grace
The stiffness of this dreary place.

Like the tolling of the passing bell is the recurrence in the second line of each stanza here. Then there is the picture. We quote from *The Adelphi* (London):

THE MASTER

By Wilfrid Gilson

Nigh to the window sill the snow
Had drifted when 'twas time to go,
And, lifted shoulder-high, we bore
The master from Starkacre door.

His well-beloved fields in snow
Were shrouded when 't was time to go,
And in the shieling snug and warm
His flock was sheltered from the storm.

Storm-bound and blinded by the snow,
Nor sheep nor pasture saw him go,
Although his whole heart's hopes and fears
Had been bound up in them for years.

Indifferent to the driving snow
He went when it was time to go,
And yet 'tis hard to think that he
Left flock and field indifferently.

Mr. Auslander's poem in our December 27 issue has intrigued a good many readers who have offered us replies. This one in *The Times-Dispatch* (Richmond) is worth passing on:

CLEOPATRA

By Virginia Stait

(Reply to Joseph Auslander's Cleopatra, in which he asks why she was spendthrift to—a serpent?)

Across the ages many suns have burned—

The arch is scarred from dawn until the dark—
And the moons have torched and totaled and returned,
A whispered arc.

But never suns in flame or moons in foam,
Have challenged, as Egyptian stars, my light;
From cupola and vault, from column, dome,
Defying night!

And never sard, though you should fill a room,
Has blazed as mine, from throat unto my feet;
And never grapes were bruised from such rare bloom
As mine—life-sweet.

And never lips to lips have touched again,
In luxury of passion and of grief,
As have my own, in riot and in stain,
And in belief!

And not a word you reckon love and faith,
But would be echo to the words I heard;
And if you thought oaths yours, beyond your death,
Antony erred!

This flesh, so eagered for Anubis' sand,
Had reached the height of things that are supreme,
Had gathered all from my Egyptian land,
Except the dream!

There is plenty of questioning of Tennyson's place to-day, tho this lyrist in *The Westminster Gazette* (London) doesn't seem to feel it serious. He can not be serious himself in aught but conviction:

TENNYSON

By Geoffrey Dearmer

When Lord Tennyson appeared
Every mother's son revered
His deep voice and flowing beard.

Mellow ouzels loved to flute there,
Doves to moan and owls to hoot there,
Nobody was asked to shoot there.

For, when Tennyson began
Alf the sacred river ran
Metres measureless to man.

Brooks went bickering and tumbling,
Crows cawed "Maud" above the grumbling
Bees innumerably bumbling.

Modern bards, row longer, harder,
But don't damage this Cunarder!

The modern spirit comes out strong in the first of the two poems here culled from *The London Mercury*. The second by the same author is an experiment in rime and meter that flashes a picture rather than a song:

TO HATE

By Martin Armstong

Come holy Spirit, pentecostal Flame!
Out of the deep we cry to thee. The shame
Of feeble virtues, mild complacencies
Clings to our bodies like a foul disease.
Eat us as acid eats: burn us with fire,
Till every timid hope and pale desire,
All fond ideals, misty dreams that fly
Beyond the frontiers of reality,
Crumble to ash and leave us clean as light,
Essential strength, pure shapes of granite bright
Set up for no man's worship, no man's pleasure,
But fashioned by the slow, æonian leisure
Of storms and blowing sands. Of thee is born
All power, all bravery and the sharp-eyed scorn
That sees beneath bright gauds to the bare bone
Of naked Truth's relentless skeleton.
Save, lest we perish unrepentant, sped
To our last count without thy lance and shield,
Unhouseled, disappointed, unaneled,
With all our small perfections on our head.

A SONG

By Martin Armstrong

Blue waves of Night
Brim the warm hollows of the hills
And wrap from sight
Fields of our earth and the high fields of air.
Slowly the great bowl of the evening fills
With heavy darkness, till the fading sense
Of sight falls from us, and beneath a dense
And denser gloom all visible things are thinned
To empty shades,—to nothing. But we hear,
Mysteriously swayed, now far, now near,
The long hush of hidden rivers,
The hiss of a hidden bough that shivers
Beneath than unfelt wind.

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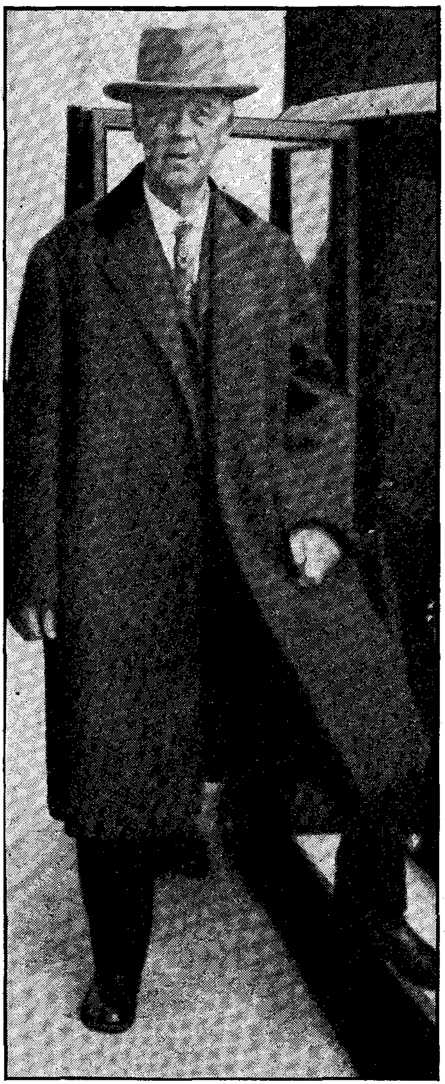
PERSONAL • GLIMPSES

FROM FOOTBALL-EXPLODER TO ATTORNEY-GENERAL

A BIG MAN FROM VERMONT, a boyhood chum of the President and "another man with a sap-bucket," has arrived in Washington, with dramatic suddenness, to set up shop as a high official in the Government of the United States. His name is John Garibaldi Sargent, familiarly reduced to "Jawn" by his Vermont fellow-citizens, and he is said to be "as typical as Calvin Coolidge himself"—a real "country lawyer" and philosopher from the village of Ludlow, among the same green hills that were the familiars of Calvin Coolidge's youth. He is a big man physically, as well as in other ways, announce the correspondents who rushed up to his home town to interview him as soon as the President's appointment was made public. He stands between six feet three and six feet six inches, according to varying reports of the different correspondents, and he weighs between 250 and 300 pounds. In fact, he is about the biggest man in public life, President Taft not excepted, agree the interviewers. Even in his football days his husky make-up won for him the name of "Jumbo," and it is recalled that, during a scrimmage in a game with Amherst, young "Jumbo" exploded a football by falling on it. A New York City magistrate, who played center for Amherst in that memorable game when young "Jumbo" played center for Tufts, vouches for the authenticity of the incident, and challenges the world to produce another case when one man was able to explode a football by sheer impact. Altho, as the United States Attorney-General, Mr. Sargent's football-bursting days may be far behind, "he will out-Dawes even the picturesque Vice-President, pipe and all," predicts Charles Drury, writing from Ludlow to the Boston *Herald*, for "Sargent is one of those typically Vermont-Vermonters." By way of showing just what a regular Vermont-Vermonter is like, the correspondent prophesies that:



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

A "VERMONT-VERMONTER"

John Garibaldi Sargent, new Attorney-General of the United States, insists on pie for breakfast.

> He will smoke a long briar in Washington, put his feet up on the shiniest of polished desks in the Attorney-General's suite and, if he chances to call on his neighbor, "Cal" Coolidge, the President, he will probably sprawl all over the Blue, and East, and other rooms in the White House, just as he has been accustomed to do at all times in his own offices, at the Vermont State House, and wherever else he has been.
>
> Sargent is by no means uncouth—he isn't even rough—but he is a natural product of the State where he was born and has always lived.
>
> Vermont, to Sargent, the new Attorney-General, is the original of the thirteen colonies, the buffer between this country and Canada. The single bone of contention between the two countries has been only a State proposition, involving the boundaries between New Hampshire and Vermont, a commission of which he has long been a member, having had that problem under consideration for years.
>
> John G. Sargent, as he is known throughout his home State and New England, is just plain John G. Sargent. No one ever calls him "Mr." or "Squire," or anything like that. He likes to be called "Jawn," and almost every one does greet him by that name.
>
> The afternoon he learned that "Neighbor Cal" had sent his nomination to the Senate at Washington, he wasn't surprized or perturbed. When he finished his business at Montpelier, he tucked his brief-case under his arm, took his grip and set out for Ludlow.
>
> At Burlington, where he stopt off for supper, and to wait for the "down train," Mr. Sargent was loth to be interviewed, officially. He said: "I have nothing to say." That was the lawyer of it—the Vermont lawyer. "Come up and see me and I'll take you fishing."
>
> Mr. Sargent and one of his law partners, Homer Skeels, was at the State capital when an old acquaintance stept up and said: "The bulletin over at *The Argus* says the President has sent your nomination to the Senate, John."
>
> The Attorney-General of the United States turned toward the informant and responded: "That so?"
>
> Even prospects of becoming a central figure in American political history didn't seem to disturb the unruffled calm of the big man who will soon appear in Washington as the legal adviser of the President and the whole Government. If he was ruffled by a bit of news, he wouldn't seem to be John G. Sargent.
>
> He was ready to start back to Ludlow—he would have to take the 4:25 across country to Burlington, take supper there, and when the down night train came in, board it. It would be unusual for him to take a berth, but he would sit in the smoking compartment, and, if there chanced to be an acquaintance there, regale him with fish and law stories. If there were strangers, John Sargent would draw them into the general conversation, and before they realized it, they would be talking about Vermont.
>
> The new Attorney-General doesn't talk much about himself. He will interest you in stories about Vermont, the history of some of the small towns, some of the abandoned farms, Ludlow, Plymouth, Cavendish, and a few of the old-timers of the Vermont bar—but he won't talk about John G. Sargent.
>
> He lives in a rambling, big fifteen-room brick house on the Cavendish Road in Ludlow. He was born here, on the lower edge of Ludlow, almost in Plymouth, October 13, 1860.
>
> As a boy he worked around the farm where his father plowed the fields and fed the stock of an ordinarily well-kept, small Vermont farm. While he was working his way through college he "vacationed" by going back to the Vermont farms where he "worked out", to earn money enough to pay the next year's tuition and expenses at Tufts.

For many years he has been a successful, practising lawyer in Vermont, but, it seems that he never got away from the farm idea, and, reports the Boston correspondent:

> His own little garden which surrounds his house at Ludlow provides plenty of vegetables for the winter months. His cellar is usually well stocked by harvest time, and he sits around content.
>
> When the new Attorney-General goes to Washington he will

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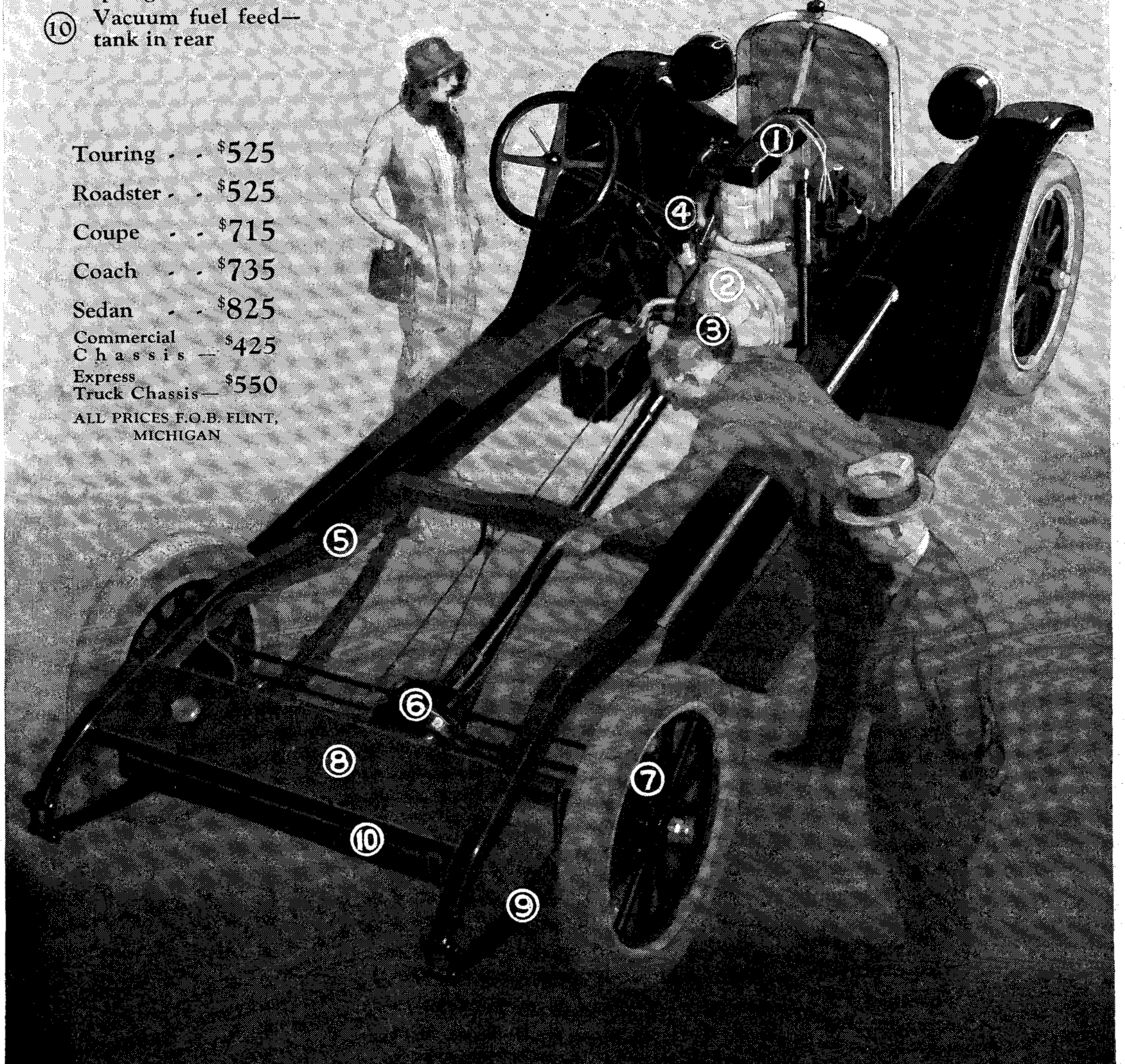

QUALITY AT LOW COST

> probably wear his broad-brimmed hat to work each day, just as he does now, in Vermont. They tell stories about John Sargent all over Vermont, and he never denied one of them. He likes to fish. Collecting Oriental rugs is a hobby which his wife first took up and he joined in. He patronizes more than 100 choice pipes. He knows Vermont history backward and forward. He is the same type of citizen as "Cal" Coolidge, who selected him to become the chief law officer of the country.

P. & A. photograph

"JUMBO"

Attorney-General Sargent as he looked when he was a student at Tufts and won an enduring reputation as an all-around big man.

> For several days there has been a flurry of excitement around the Vermont cities because John Sargent was mentioned in the Washington dispatches as one of the probable selections, "if Warren wasn't confirmed," and the lawyer commented: "He'd make a great legal adviser to Cal. He knows Cal and he knows the law," but in Ludlow, where John G. kept on at work, there was little said—and John G. Sargent wasn't a party to even that little.
>
> The place where the Attorney-General-elect was born in Ludlow is down on the rim of it where it meets Plymouth, the town where Calvin Coolidge was born. While he was yet a small boy in his teens his father and mother, John H. and Anna Hanley Sargent, bought a small farm across the town line, in Plymouth.
>
> Young Sargent was brought up on the farm. In the summer time he was up with the robins and larks. When dusk came down he applied himself to his school-books, and read up to the time that his mother told him it was getting pretty late and was nearly time for him to go to bed.
>
> As he grew up he continued to work around the farm. When he was old enough he trudged away at eight o'clock in the morning to the schoolhouse, one of two in the town—and not the same one that Calvin Coolidge attended. He carried his mid-day lunch with him, and when the session ended in the late afternoon, trudged back to the farm to do the "chores" which had been assigned him. In the evening he pored over his school-books and absorbed the knowledge they contained.
>
> He wished to go to college, but his father and mother could not finance such a proposition. They urged him to make the most of his opportunities in the Plymouth public schools and promised to help him "all they could," and then he went to Black River Academy, the same school where the future President of the United States, Calvin Coolidge, gained his preparatory instruction.
>
> Young Sargent applied himself industriously to his school work and his farm work, and when he finished at Black River Academy he was ready for the entrance examinations at Tufts College, Medford. He passed them successfully and was enrolled in the general courses.
>
> When the young Vermonter appeared at Tufts for the first term he was huge, well built, sturdy and rugged, and they pounced on him as the likeliest candidate of the entire school for the football team. He was ready, and eager, to go in for athletics, if it didn't interfere too much with his studies, but after a tryout he found that athletics was a side issue which merely kept him in good physical condition for the mental work which followed, and for four years young Sargent was a brain and brawn fixture at the college.

He finished the general course in 1887 and came back to Ludlow, where he entered the office of William W. Stickney, at that time one of the leading lawyers of the State, and confided his earnest desire to read law. Mr. Stickney, since Governor of the State, and still one of the big legal figures of Vermont, set young Sargent to his books. His newspaper biographer continues:

> For the next three years the youthful law student ran errands, dusted the office, took papers over to county court for filing, and read his law, and in 1900 he was ready for the rigid examinations for the bar. Like his Black River and Tufts entrance examinations, he passed with flying colors and became a full-fledged lawyer.
>
> For a time he took care of a small general practise around Windsor County, tho once in a while he had a commission to go to Rutland, or Burlington, or even to Montpelier, where he undertook the preliminaries of law cases which more experienced lawyers were to handle.
>
> Like every other aspiring attorney, Sargent wished to enter public life.
>
> He had an idea that he could not take on a public service unless it was related to the law. The post of prosecuting officer of his home county, Windsor, appealed to him. He sought the Republican nomination and was elected State Attorney for Windsor, a position he held for two years, during which he was the law-enforcement officer of a county at that time in need of strict supervision.
>
> He was fearless and courageous. If there was a wrong which the State could right, he set about righting it, and gained renown throughout the State and the border counties as a firm champion of law-enforcement. At that time the State attorneys in the respective counties were the State's only prosecutors. There was no Attorney-General.
>
> Sargent resumed the general practise of law after serving a single term as State Attorney. He specialized in title cases, which were abundant at that time, and became an expert. That intensive study probably qualified him for the important post he later occupied as an associate counsel in the age-old boundary dispute between New Hampshire and Vermont, which is still undecided.
>
> In 1904, the Legislature passed a law creating the office of Attorney-General. John G. Sargent was the selection at the next Republican convention, and was elected Attorney-General in 1907, to serve during 1908 and 1909, becoming the second Attorney-General of the State. He was renominated and reelected for the succeeding two-year term. He served with distinction, prosecuting several of Vermont's famous homicide cases as well as interpreting the laws made by the legislators, and advising the Senate and House of Representatives and the various State commissions, including insurance, inland waters and others of more than ordinary importance in a boundary State.
>
> Throughout his term of public office he followed the rule he laid down for himself before he announced his first candidacy: "If public office follows the rule of my chosen profession, I will aspire to it." He will accept the post of Attorney-General of the United States because the position follows the law, and he loves the law.

P. & A. photograph

HIS MOST EXPANSIVE PERIOD

Mr. Sargent, at his summer camp in 1920, tipped the beam at 300 pounds, but since that time he has yielded to the popular penchant for slenderness, and now weighs only some 200.

The new Attorney-General's career has not been spectacular, comments Mr. Drury: he never sought notoriety—has always been of a modest, retiring, matter-of-fact disposition, and—

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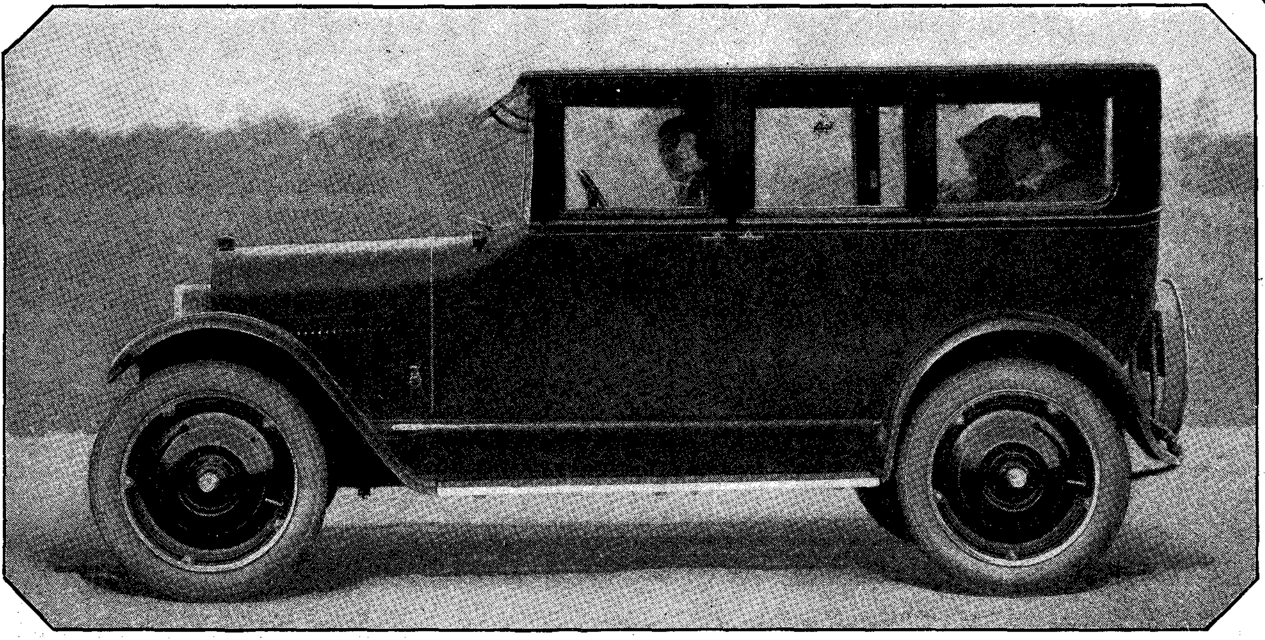

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P. & A. photograph

MRS. SARGENT

The wife of the new Attorney-General is, like her husband and the President, a "Vermont-Vermonter."

That probably described John Sargent as well as any words could. He is a big man, in stature. He was a big boy when he was in school, and a big fellow when he was in college. Since then he has been a big man in the law, in affairs of the State and in size—and his big body fairly exudes the geniality which has marked him since he came into public life.

As a boy he cut down a willow, tied a piece of cotton twine to it and fished in the brooks with a bent pin. Nowadays, he has a several-joint steel rod, a box, or boxes, of every kind, size and type of fishing tackle, and loves to wander down to a brook and fish.

He purchased an abandoned farm over at Reading, rebuilt the tumble-down farmhouse and made it a private fishing club. When his mind is tired and his body craves a bit of relaxation, he drives over to Reading, fifteen or twenty miles away, and goes fishing in the brook.

He takes along a bundle of steak and potatoes and bread and butter, and other things, and if he has guests, takes them down to the brookside to wait for him until he catches a few fish. Then he has a "fry" over which he presides as cook, turning the fish to a tempting brown, grilling the steak until its appetizing odors whet every one's appetite, baking the potatoes until the "shells" burst right open, and then dinner, or lunch is ready—and when John Sargent sets to it the others follow suit, with relish.

At his home he revels in his books and his pipes. His library is one of those long, wide, comfortable rooms where there is a huge fireplace accommodating four-foot logs. Around the walls are bookcases filled with volumes which range from law to romance, and from facts to fiction.

On a wall rack is an assortment of pipes, briars, corncobs, clays, calabashes—every size and sort of a pipe—and every one of them "broken in."

When the snow drifts down from Proctorsville, and the Rutland looks as tho it might stay under the blankets for a couple of days, John Sargent settles down in his library for a study and repose.

He takes off the office shirt and collar, gets into a soft-collar shirt, some knickers, and with a pipe and a book, takes his ease. He may be engrossed in reading an important case which is scheduled for hearing before the Supreme Court, or it may be a volume of folk-lore from up Lake Champlain way—either is interesting and absorbing to him when he has settled down for a few hours' rest, at his work.

There are Oriental rugs all about him. A booted and spurred trooper could walk as silently as a cat on the rich, thick rugs which cover the floors. Sargent says the rugs are Mrs. Sargent's hobby—family friends say that he admires and dotes on them just as much as Mrs. Sargent—at all events, there is a most unusual collection of them, and each has its own little story behind it.

Ludlow isn't a big town—and John Sargent is a tremendously big man, in all ways.

He owns a big automobile—one of those boys which sets well up in the air—of the vintage when they built automobiles high enough to clear the bumps, and he likes to drive that about town, and up and down the gravel roads of the State. But he likes best to harness a pair of horses to a spring wagon, stock it with provisions enough for a day's outing and drive over to Reading, or down to Cavendish, holding the reins down beside him instead of in front of him as most other drivers do.

To go into his law offices one would expect to find a topsy-turvy collection of dusty volumes, discolored papers bound with red tape and the accoutrements of the old-fashioned law offices to be found in the moving-pictures.

No such scene.

There are long rows of bookcases, stuffed with volumes which represent the laws of every State, and the United States; public service commission documents, cases of folded papers tied neatly with red tape, but not a bit of disorder, for, tho the office is an old one, and a country one, it does a city law-office business, and city law-office routine is followed.

The new Attorney-General is able to get along with an astonishingly small amount of sleep, it appears, especially when he has a case on his mind. Altogether, concludes Mr. Drury:

He is of a temperament and view-point which will qualify him as a Coolidge associate and adviser. He knows Coolidge and Coolidge knows him.

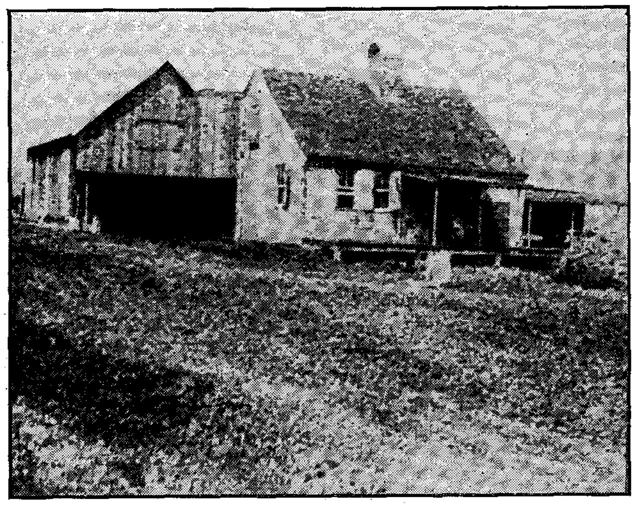
Sargent is somewhat older than the President, but he has watched the younger man's career from boyhood. He never predicted that Calvin Coolidge would become President, but after he was named Vice-President, John G. always felt certain that "he'll go higher," and he has been a Coolidge Presidential supporter every day since Coolidge was nominated for the Vice-Presidency.

John Sargent and John Coolidge, the President's father, have been fellow citizens of Plymouth for many years, and close personal friends. They went to Washington together to witness the inauguration ceremonies, riding on the same special train, visiting together and returning to Vermont at about the same time. In the minds of both "Calvin is a great man," and they reminisced together while they "visited" after they returned from Washington.

During his long public service as a public prosecutor James R. Wood was one of his intimates. Wood was engaged in the investigation of numerous criminal cases which Sargent prosecuted as State Attorney and Attorney-General.

Tho he is typically a Vermonter, he hasn't either twang or drawl. He is a forceful orator, eloquent and sincere in his address, but not a dramatic speaker. His voice is low and well modulated, he talks to juries of their duties as citizens, permits the judges to instruct them in the law, gives them the evidence and follows the rule of abiding by their judgments.

If the newspaper correspondents have any bone to pick with the new Attorney-General, it is because he displays a taciturnity almost equal to that of the President himself. Silence seems to be a Vermont habit, observes one correspondent. However, with relation to matters that might be considered more or less frivolous, Mr. Sargent seems to be willing to talk. Thus, when John D. Erwin, staff correspondent for the New York *Evening World*,



P. & A. photograph

WHERE HIS LEGAL MIND RELAXES

Mr. Sargent often retreats to this little old house in the White Mountains, there to fish, smoke, loaf, and generally invite his soul.

PRESENTING

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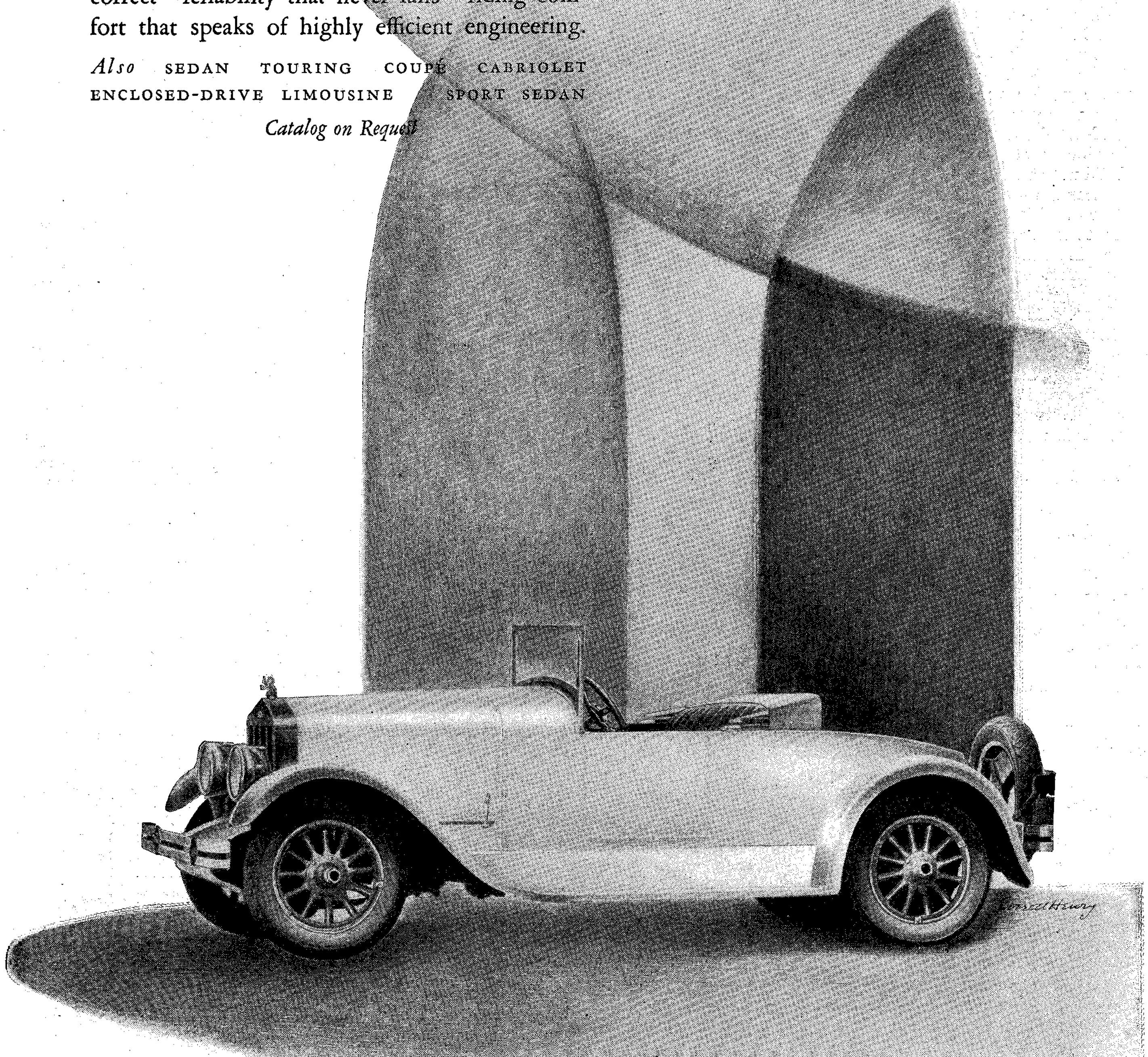
by de Causse

Uniting smartness, grace and beauty, de Causse has originated a pleasing new design for this type of car. In appearance and performance it brings a distinct thrill—long, low, racy and high-powered. There is something entirely new in its sweeping rear contour—something wholly fine in its dull Silver Gray finish. Style that is always correct—reliability that never fails—riding comfort that speaks of highly efficient engineering.

Also SEDAN TOURING COUPÉ CABRIOLET ENCLOSED-DRIVE LIMOUSINE SPORT SEDAN

Catalog on Request



FRANKLIN

Franklin Series 11 is ready for the road, completely equipped with appropriate accessories, spare tire and cover—all included in the catalog price. Only tax and freight are extra.

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY SYRACUSE NEW YORK asked: "Is it true, Mr. Attorney-General, that you must have your pie in the morning?" Mr. Sargent replied:

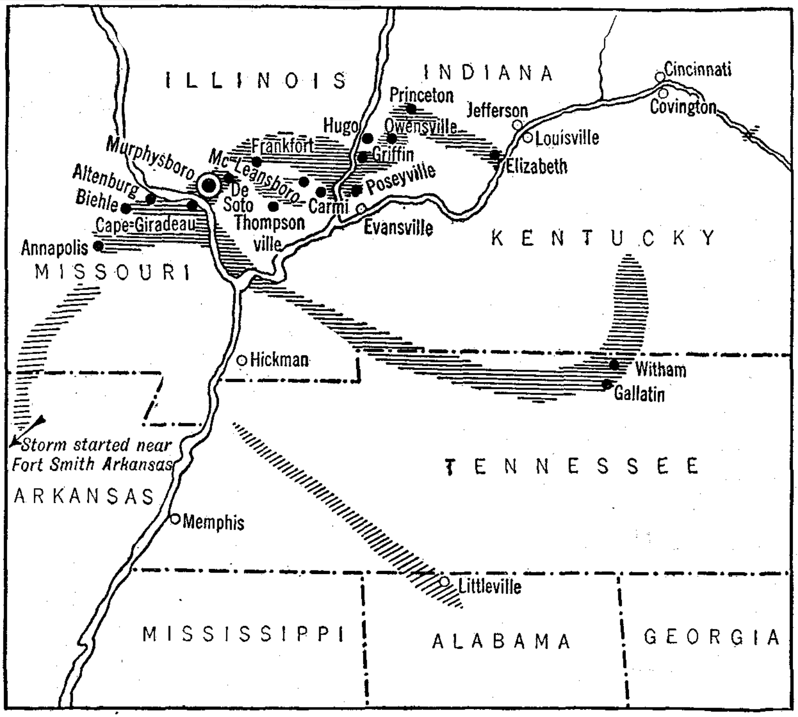
> "I must admit that is my chief weakness. From early boyhood I was accustomed to having pie every morning for breakfast, and the times in which that favorite dainty was omitted from the matutinal meal of the Sargent family were few and far between. It was a tradition in our family that the good mother had failed to provide pie at the morning meal but once in a long series of years and, mournful to narrate, it was a Sunday morning and our house was graced on that occasion by a visit from the minister. The mater complained about it afterward, saying it was too bad that his reverence should have come on that particular morning."
>
> "What kind of pie is your favorite?"
>
> "Personally, I lean a little to pumpkin, but I must confess that pies of all description, whatever their component parts, have always met with my favor."
>
> Next to his devotion to that succulent article of food, the chief solace of Mr. Sargent has been his pipe. Like the Vice-President of the United States, he is not addicted to the fancy style of pipe, but adheres to the common or garden variety. In his younger days he was addicted to smoking an ordinary clay pipe, and did not even disdain the humble corncob, neither of which was he prone to lay aside to indulge in some costly meerschaum presented to him by some friend or client. As a matter of fact, the Attorney-General admits that he works best when puffing at his pipe, it being a theory of his that Lady Nicotine is a great aid to the elucidation of legal and other problems.

The country at large seems to find some humor in Mr. Coolidge's switch from Charles Beecher Warren, ex-Ambassador to Japan and to Mexico, experienced in large affairs, to John Garibaldi Sargent, of local reputation, leading lawyer in a Vermont village with fewer than 2,000 population. Anyway, the Senate, which had been bucking so horribly at the idea of Mr. Warren, confirmed the Sargent nomination without a roll-call, remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*—even tho a few doubts were express as to his thorough agreement with the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law—and the Baltimore *Sun*, under the heading of "A Country Lawyer," gives the new Attorney-General this salute:

> There is something peculiarly pleasing in the selection of a country lawyer to be the Attorney-General of the United States. There is in it a suggestion of simplicity and honesty which, justly or unjustly, is not associated in the public mind with the highly sophisticated and even more highly remunerated corporation lawyer. Except, perhaps, in those circles which are anxious to have somebody in high office who "understands big business" the appointment of Mr. Sargent to the Attorney-Generalship is soothing and satisfying.
>
> The corporation lawyer has contacts and alliances which are beyond the comprehension of the plain people. He is as talented in ways that are dark and mysterious as the heathen Chinee. If the country lawyer has similar contacts and dark talents, the public doesn't know about it. With exceptions, of course. Mr. Daugherty was a country lawyer, but he was a country lawyer in Ohio, and so that really oughtn't to count. Furthermore, he was more of a politician than a lawyer, and that makes a difference too. It is impossible to imagine an honest-to-goodness country lawyer engaging snoopers, spies, document purloiners, *agents provocateurs*, and such ilk, to demean the dignity of the Government. The office of the Attorney-General needs considerable perfuming, and the public will hope Mr. Sargent will provide the sweeter aroma.

THE DEADLIEST TORNADO IN AMERICAN HISTORY

Surgeons, working in semi-darkness, performed major operations out-of-doors, without anesthetics. In several cities the dead were laid out in windrows, with so few of their neighbors left alive that identification was almost impossible. With its record of from 800 to 1,000 dead, and perhaps three times as many injured, with half a dozen towns practically wiped out, and the destruction of property amounting to more than half a billion dollars, the tornado that swept down the Ohio Valley on March 18 takes its place as one of the major catastrophes of recent times. Except in its magnitude, however, and its appalling death list, the storm differed little from the wind-storms which a New York editor calls an "erratic, unpredictable and inescapable condition of life in the Middle West." Last summer, it is recalled, a tornado went through Lorain, Ohio, with calamitous results, and if similar storms never caused so great a disaster before, they have left many long and bloody records. The tornado just passed is called "a typical Middle-West springtime storm," by Prof. Henry J. Cox, Government Forecaster at Chicago. It originated, he says, over the Gulf of Lower California, passed harmlessly over Colorado, dipt into Arkansas, and then took the path of least resistance along the Ohio Valley. There its major force was spent and it rushed off on a high wind in the direction of Iceland. The cause of the storm is found, according to Professor Cox, in the heated air of springtime, in certain regions, striking colder waves from the north. The result is a large, circular movement of air over a large area, technically called a cyclone. Tornadoes, varying from a mile to five miles in length, develop on the edges of cyclones and cause the damage by their violent movement. The course of the



Courtesy of the New York *Evening World*

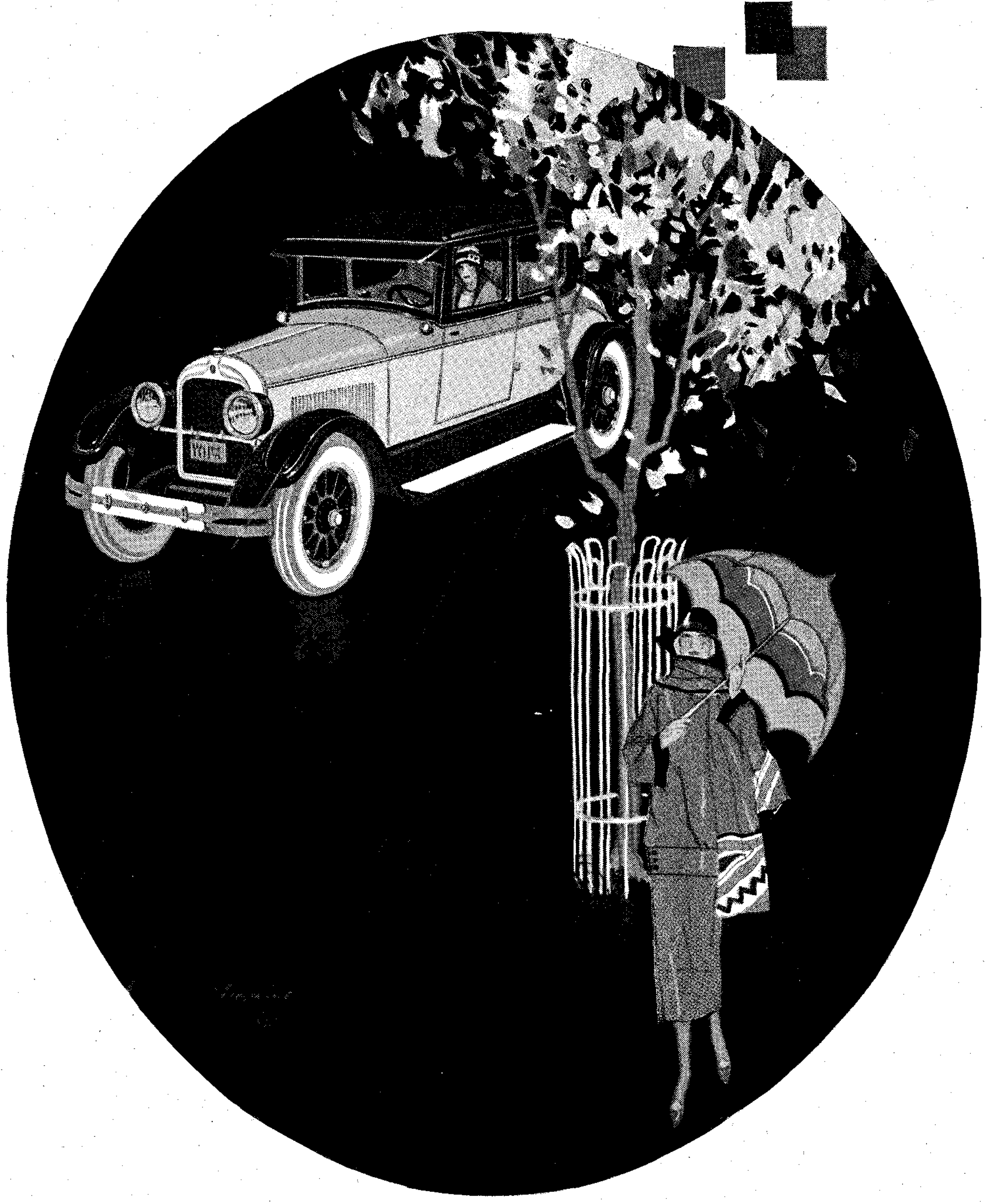
WHERE THE TORNADO TOOK ITS TOLL.

	Dead	Injured
Illinois		
Murphysboro	210	500
West Frankfort	107	500
De Soto	118	200
Gorham	90	200
McLeansboro	37	70
Parrish	20	100
Logan	13	50
Benton	13	75
Enfield	12	60
Thomsonville	8	60
Bush	4	40
Carmi	2	25
Crossville	1	10
Akin	4	10
Total	645	1,945
Indiana		
Griffin	50	200
Princeton	20	200
Owensville	22	65
Poseyville	5	30
Elizabeth	3	20
Total	100	515
Missouri		
Biehle	11	50
Cape Girardeau	7	52
Perryville	6	87
Annapolis	2	150
Altenburg	1	10
Total	27	349
Kentucky		
Beaumont	8	50
Holland	4	10
Lakeland	3	40
Bridgeport	1	..
Springfield	1	25
Lexington	1	6
Total	18	131
Tennessee		
Gallatin	27	50
Shelbyville	2	..
Wartrace	2	..
Knoxville	1	..
Kirland	1	..
Total	33	50

Grand total, 823 dead; 2,990 injured. Total casualties, 3,813.

From records compiled on the third day after the disaster by the Associated Press

THE TOWNS THAT SUFFERED MOST SEVERELY



Select COLORS and UPHOLSTERY *for your Custom CADILLAC*

AFTER all, you are *best* satisfied when you satisfy yourself. And so, when you purchase a V-63 Cadillac with Custom Body by Fisher, Cadillac invites you to *dictate* your car's appearance by selecting both colors and upholstery.

The V-63 Cadillac chassis, as you know, is recognized the world over as the foremost example of eight-cylinder manufacture. It, too, will prove as fine and satisfying as though built to your personal specifications.

The Cadillac Custom-Built line includes five closed models in 24 master color harmonies and ten upholstery patterns. Wheelbase 138", except the two-passenger coupe which measures 132". Price range, $3975 to $4950, f. o. b. Detroit.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

CADILLAC

STANDARD OF THE WORLD

A Victory for Be

GOLD
SEAL
CONGOLEUM
GUARANTEE
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
OR YOUR MONEY BACK
REMOVE SEAL WITH
DAMP CLOTH
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BEAUTY and variety of patterns—that's one point on which Congoleum *Gold-Seal* Art-Rugs win an overwhelming victory! Fascinating Oriental motifs in rich glowing shades; floral effects in many different color combinations; as well as spick-and-span wood-block and tile reproductions. It's no trouble at all to find just the design you want for any room.

And Congoleum Art-Rugs win on quality, too! They are waterproof and seamless, with a smooth, sanitary surface that dust, grease and spilled things never penetrate or stain.

All the cleaning these rugs ever need is a simple, light mopping. They lie perfectly flat without tacks yet never curl up at the corners—never wrinkle.

High-grade materials plus the most painstaking manufacturing methods insure exceptional durability and make possible the well known *Gold Seal* pledge of "Satisfaction Guaranteed or Your Money Back."

Gold Sea

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AR

—Look for the

ty, *Cleanliness and Economy!*

THE *Gold Seal* that is pasted on the face of every Congoleum *Gold-Seal* Art-Rug enables you always to be sure you are getting the one and only Congoleum. There is nothing else "just as good." Don't fail to look for the *Gold Seal.* Insist on seeing it when you buy!

Think over all these advantages—then add low prices and you will very readily understand why Congoleum *Gold-Seal* Art-Rugs are by long odds America's most popular low-priced floor-coverings!

Popular Sizes Low Prices

6 feet x 9 feet	$ 9.40	The pattern illustrated is made only in the five large sizes. The smaller rugs are made in designs to harmonize with it.	1½ feet x 3 feet	$ .60
7½ feet x 9 feet	11.70		3 feet x 3 feet	1.30
9 feet x 9 feet	14.05		3 feet x 4½ feet	1.95
9 feet x 10½ feet	16.40		3 feet x 6 feet	2.60
9 feet x 12 feet	18.75			

Owing to freight rates, prices in the South and west of the Mississippi are higher than those quoted.

CONGOLEUM-NAIRN INC.
Philadelphia New York Boston Chicago Kansas City
San Francisco Atlanta Minneapolis Dallas Pittsburgh
New Orleans Cleveland
London Paris Rio de Janeiro
In Canada—Congoleum Canada Limited, Montreal

$100 Reward!

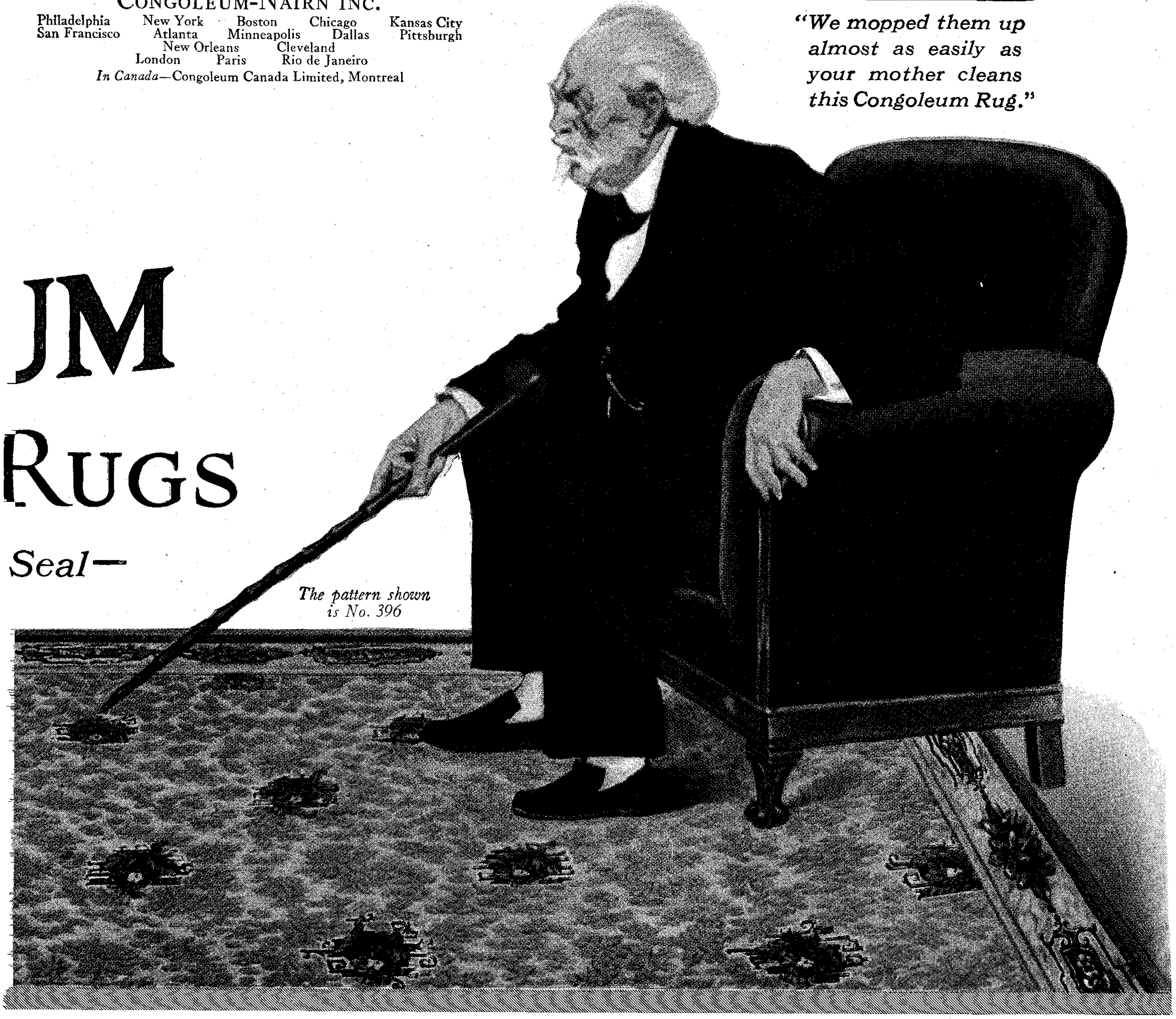
There is only one "Congoleum." It is manufactured by Congoleum-Nairn Inc., and identified by a Gold Seal pasted on the surface of every pattern. All "Seconds" are identified by a Red Label.

As the sale or representation of any other make of floor-covering as "Congoleum" is a violation of the law, we will pay $100 to any person who will secure evidence that will lead to the conviction of anyone guilty of this practice.

If you want the genuine ask for it by the registered trade-mark name "Congoleum" and look for the Gold Seal.

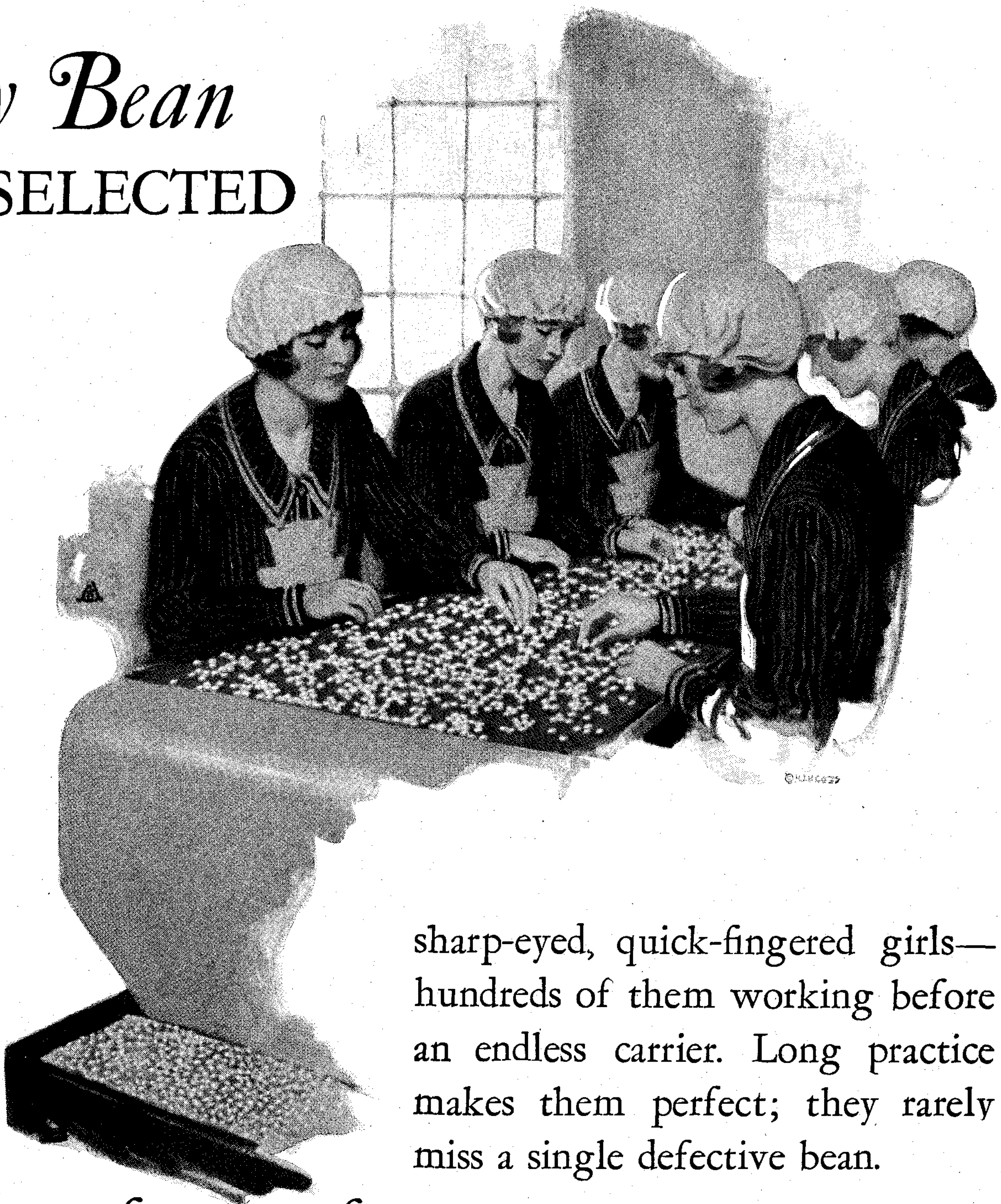
"We mopped them up almost as easily as your mother cleans this Congoleum Rug."

JM
RUGS
Seal—



The pattern shown is No. 396

Every Bean
HAND SELECTED



57

Millions of cans of HEINZ BAKED BEANS are produced each year.

And every individual bean is hand selected!

Heinz uses only the choicest hand-picked beans, but even these are not choice enough.

Each bean, before it is baked in the Heinz ovens is re-inspected by clean, sharp-eyed, quick-fingered girls—hundreds of them working before an endless carrier. Long practice makes them perfect; they rarely miss a single defective bean.

Re-selecting selected beans may seem like an unnecessary precaution, but it is a rule of Heinz to take nothing for granted.

The Heinz label on any one of the 57 Varieties is a seal of quality, and no process necessary to the maintenance of that quality is considered too slow or too costly for the house of Heinz to adopt and follow. *H. J. HEINZ COMPANY*

When you come to Pittsburgh visit the Heinz kitchens recent storm, with the peculiar branch tornadoes striking off from the main path, is shown in the accompanying map.

The tornado took its toll over a path of 300 miles in five hours, and the appearance of the deadly wind was so sudden that there was no possibility of preparing against it. Whole towns were destroyed. A brakeman on an Illinois Central train who witnessed the tragedy at De Soto, Illinois, described it as "a crash of thunder preceded by two blinding flashes of lightning, after which there was nothing left." A former war chaplain said the devastated district could be likened to the war zone in France; there was no other comparison. A small part of the record of tragedy runs, as reported by a correspondent of the New York *Times:*

Human bodies in most every form of cremation and butchered or crusht were removed from the débris. Only comparatively few were found intact. Identification is being made by rings on detached arms in some instances. Bodies pierced with splinters of wind-driven wood are frequent.

The little hamlet of De Soto probably suffered the heaviest single catastrophe inflicted by the tornado, for it was here that 118 men, women and children died, many of them in the schoolhouse, which was razed in the twinkling of an eye.

Nine bodies were found huddled about a coal-stove in a Griffen restaurant, partly cremated. In one Illinois town the fire-engine itself was burned into uselessness. Murphysboro, Illinois, had to improvise a pumping-plant on the ruins of its waterworks before the fires could be extinguished. At Annapolis a quick-thinking station-agent used his cash-drawer successfully as a bucket to extinguish fire.

So tremendous was the force of the wind that in Murphysboro eleven locomotives were reported wrecked, six of them of the heavy type. Heavy objects were found several miles from their original positions, and papers were carried fifty miles.

Freakish dips of the twister left the usual safe spots in the path of the storm. One mine clerk saved himself by crawling into his office safe which protected him from fire and falling walls. One family crept under their motor car when the house fell and tumbled over the machine.

All but one of seventy-five girls employed in a Heinz plant at Princeton escaped unhurt. The town's $2,000,000 Southern Railroad yard was wrecked. The Mobile & Ohio shops were a total loss at Murphysboro, as well as a new $267,000 addition to its high school and a $25,000 Baptist church.

A schoolhouse near Cape Girardeau, Missouri, was carried away a short time after its pupils had been discharged. Fate was not so kind in other places where schools were demolished. Another strange freak of the storm was reported from Princeton, Indiana, where four miners en route to their home from a mine were lifted bodily from the small automobile in which they were riding and deposited unhurt at the roadside by the wind. Their car was swept away.

A 17-year-old Princeton boy was credited with saving the lives of his mother and two brothers, whom he huddled on the floor of their home and covered with a rug. The rug was strewn with broken glass and débris when the roof was blown away.

A letter bearing a Poseyville postmark was picked up near Bloomfield, more than 100 miles away.

A rescue worker, noticing a baby's shoe protruding from the débris of a miner's home, grasped it to find Becky Reed under the wreckage. She was unhurt.

A grain elevator was moved intact to the middle of a road, forty feet away.

In only one instance was damage to a train reported.

W. E. Lemley, tie inspector for a Poplar Bluff, Missouri, lumber company, was in a restaurant eating when the storm struck. "The roof went off first," he said, "and then all four sides were swept away. I was left sitting on the floor with nothing around me. Then I left."

The Missouri Pacific depot at Annapolis was hit by the storm. The bay window at which the agent, W. C. Gunther, sat, remained intact and timbers supporting the window still stood upright after the storm. Several persons were pinned beneath falling timbers in the waiting-room.

A mother at De Soto lying in bed with her two-weeks-old baby escaped death when her home collapsed and the timbers fell across the bed in such a manner as to protect her and the baby.

The Illinois Central bridge on the Zeigler branch shifted six feet from its concrete pillars.

THE WORST WIND-STORMS OF THE PAST FORTY YEARS

The disastrous storms in the "tornado belt" in the Middle Western and Southwestern States usually have occurred in the spring and summer. Following are some of the worst tornadoes in that section in recent years:

February 18, 1884—Six hundred killed in tornadoes which swept Southern States.

April, 1892—Forty killed in the path of a tornado through several Kansas towns.

June 14, 1892—Fifty killed in a tornado which swept across five counties in Minnesota.

June 20, 1893—Sixteen killed in the Kansas River Valley.

September 20, 1894—Seventy-five killed in the path of a tornado through sections of Iowa and Minnesota.

May 27, 1896—St. Louis, Missouri, and East St. Louis, Illinois, 500 killed, several thousand injured; property destruction many millions.

March 30, 1897—Three-fourths of the Town of Chandler, Oklahoma, destroyed.

May 18, 1898—Forty killed and $1,000,000 property damage in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin in a storm which swept northeastward from Muscatine, Iowa.

April 27, 1899—Kirksville and Newton, Missouri, nearly 100 killed and large sections of both cities destroyed.

June 13, 1899—More than 100 killed in Nebraska and Wisconsin; every building but two in the Town of Herman, Nebraska, destroyed.

May 9, 1905—Marquette, Kansas, thirty killed.

May 11, 1905—Snyder, Oklahoma, 130 killed and the town practically destroyed.

March 2, 1906—Meridian, Mississippi, twenty-five killed.

April 24, 1908—Nearly 500 killed in windstorms in Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama.

June 5, 1908—Twenty-seven killed in northern Kansas and southern Nebraska.

March 13, 1913—Heavy damages and loss of life in Peoria, Illinois; Vincennes, Indiana, and towns in Tennessee and Louisiana.

May 31, 1917—Sixty-seven killed and 200 injured in southeast Missouri and southern Illinois towns.

June 23, 1919—Fergus Falls, Minnesota, sixty killed, more than 400 buildings demolished.

April 25, 1923—Nearly 100 killed in several towns and villages in Oklahoma.

July, 1923—Sixty-three killed in Pomeroy, Iowa.

March 27, 1924—Twenty-four killed in Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Ohio.

June 28, 1924—Lorain and Sandusky, Ohio, and near-by territory; more than 100 killed, 3,000 injured, 4,000 made homeless. Property destruction, approximately $25,000,000.

—Compiled by the New York *Evening World.*

Freaks of the storm were frequent everywhere. A barber's chair was found deposited in an open field, miles from any town where there had been a barber-shop. Automobiles were lifted off the roads, and thrown, crusht, into vacant lots. A victrola was noticed in a field near Princeton, Indiana. Underclothing decorated the tree-tops. A New York *Evening World* correspondent relates these other incidents of the Indiana city:

T. H. Phillips sat in the office of his coal scale shop by the Southern Railroad tracks. A big colored man was with him.

"Guess it's goin' to storm, Jim," said Phillips, noticing the darkness of the sky. A minute later Phillips felt himself lifted with his office furniture and hurled outside into the mud. Jim had disappeared. Phillips buried his head in the mud and thought he was gone. The cloud lifted, and he was alive. He found Jim under a pile of soft coal, alive. A thousand dollars in bills were lost. Two fine automobiles were gone.

L. Montgomery, who lives near the schoolhouse, was saved by the kitchen table, which held the fallen roof from crushing him.

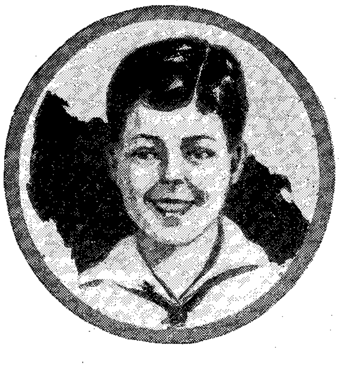
Mrs. George Wallace, who lived next door, was blown against the fireplace and killed.

The Red Cross, the Salvation Army, the churches and clubs all joined in the work of relief.

"I've got eighteen in my family," said a laborer who has taken in the homeless. "They can stay as long as they need to."

That is the spirit of this stricken town. Girls are out collecting relief funds on the streets.

The churches are giving free meals to the suffering. The



It was Jimmy's treat!

A canny young fellow is Jim- He had four pals to treat and only 5¢ to his name! "A packet of Wrigley's please"- said he - and each lad had a wholesome sweet.

Refreshing - thirst-quenching - digestion-aiding - delicious and beneficial.

Wrigley's cleanses the crevices between the teeth. It massages the gums, helping to keep them healthy.

So remember:

WRIGLEY'S

- after every meal!

WRIGLEY'S
SPEARMINT
THE PERFECT GUM
MINT LEAF FLAVOR
THE FLAVOR LASTS

The Flavor Lasts

F55

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

hospitals have secured nursing aid from the mothers of the town.

If the storm came suddenly, human sympathy responded as quickly. The tornado was at its work of destruction, all told, for a period of about five hours, and in less than that time help and comfort were being rushed to the survivors. The Red Cross sent supplies from St. Louis. Chicago offered $500,000. The Illinois Legislature appropriated a like amount, the Missouri Legislature, $25,000, and the Southern Illinois American Legion, $6,000. Legion members were out everywhere, acting as police, in the devastated district, bearing such aid and comfort as they could.

An airplane view is supplied in a special dispatch to the New York *Times* from an observer who wrote his story as the plane carried him above the devastated district. His dispatch is dated, "In airplane 2,000 feet above Princeton, Indiana, March 19":

> Fretted clouds stare brazenly late to-day as the three Prairie States prepare their tornado dead for burial. A menacing wind shrieks of sudden death through the struts of a tiny airplane, dark-winged against the lowering sky. The wind is the tail-feather of the tornado which killed nine hundred.
>
> Below is a little city, impotent after this, the latest lesson on the weakness of humans. The airplane is just finishing a tour of a large part of the district devastated late yesterday afternoon. From the vantage of the air it was painfully easy to trace the serpentine course of the demon of the winds. Like a huge boa-constrictor, it wound its way over the three commonwealths, crushing all in its path.
>
> Hours of aimless sauntering through the sky, now at 90 miles an hour, now almost stationary under the onslaughts of the vicious currents, left the aerial observer numb to emotion, as the panorama of disaster unfolded beneath him.
>
> It is hard to describe, even as cold fingers try to convey to the knee-borne typewriter, the message that the eyes see far below. We have left behind us Murphysboro, Illinois, with its hundred corpses; West Frankfort with its 350 crowding the morgues, and we travel high and rapidly over the rich farmland of southern Illinois.
>
> It's a great checkerboard. The owner of this piece of land has plowed his land recently, making a brown square, or a black. The next plot has grown over with early grass and forms a green block. Occasional trees dot the sections, trees that look like the little sets in toy Swiss châteaus.
>
> Houses are few and rare. Suddenly appears a vacant space, where it is apparent a house should be. There is a barn with a few cows huddled near for warmth, and there is a boxed hedge, lining what was once the entrance walk to a fine, solid American home.
>
> At a signal, Pilot Joe James of Chicago, weary from the tedious battling with the winds from Checkboard Field to this scene of horror, noses down sharply, cuts off his motor, returning the power occasionally with staccato clatter. Down and down we go, to flatten out a scant hundred feet over the farm.
>
> There is a cellar, we find. One can see the potatoes and other products for home still in their neat barreled rows, but there is not a semblance of a home, not even a scrap of torn timbering. And in front of this fallen hearthstone, this instant crushing of the toil of a lifetime, an old man and a woman stand and gaze vacantly into the pit. No, their arms are not around each other. Stedfast even in defeat, as the fictionists would have it, they stand apart, bent and gray, so hopeless that neither can add to the other's burden by a touch of tears.
>
> Five miles speed fast when the airways roar. There in the long trail we find the answer to the mystery behind us. For more than a mile this Illinois farmer's home has been laid down, a piece here, a timber there, like jackstraws lengthened out. Down we zoom again. This time the unusual object against the flat earth is the body of a cow, plucked from its evening meal, hurled through the air and dropt as a shapeless mass.
>
> The journey is nearly over and the head winds shriek as they try once more to tear us down. Now we are over Princeton. We circle round and round.
>
> Long since the futile sun has given up its foolish battle with funereal clouds. Purple shadows came rushing from the peaceful West. But there is no peace in Princeton.
>
> One-quarter of it has been destroyed. We swoop down closer. A huge factory has had its roof and insides sucked out by the wind. Another plant, apparently a railroad car-shop, has been wrecked. Hundreds out of work, probably, to add to the burden of wo. And, as we find later, twenty-one bodies are beneath the rows of white sheets.
>
> In Princeton, as elsewhere, are the same numb groups of twos and threes on every street-corner. The same silent throng in front of the *Clarion* office, reading the bulletins, and in front of the morgue, waiting for another body to be brought from the shattered heaps in the ravaged area.
>
> Pilot Joe James has seen enough. He raises an inquiring brow and gets an affirmative answer. He tilts the stick and we tear through the dusk as if the plane seeks to pay some vengeance to the element that turned to demon.
>
> It is dark as we flatten out over the land. Firefly lights flicker on, one by one, in the homely kitchens of the city of despair. Night spreads its soft wings in a kindly shield over the wounded town.

But even higher than airplane can soar above the catastrophe, as it is viewed by the New York *Herald Tribune*, stands "that astounding courage with which mankind confronts the possibility of disasters which it can not guard against." For—

> The destruction of a city by storm or earthquake or tidal wave never prevented its rebuilding; the sinking of ships in one hurricane never prevented men from building more ships and sailing them into other hurricanes; the slopes of still active volcanoes are dotted with the villages built to replace those wiped out in previous eruptions. A civilization which has laid us peculiarly open to the outrageous fury of natural forces has at the same time shown us the finer quality in man that enables him to withstand them. There is the unforgetable figure of Captain MacWhirr, in Conrad's story, collecting himself in the brief respite at the center of a typhoon to outface again the illimitable violence which he had been unable to outmaneuver. It is, profoundly, a symbol.

1/5 of Industry's payroll

How it is wasted by non-productive time

Incorrect Lubrication's part in it

The committee of 17 eminent engineers, appointed by Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover,* reports that 1/5 of Industry's time is wasted. This means that 1/5 of Industry's 10-billion dollar payroll is paid for idle time.

The time-wastes cited by the committee include:—

[1] Congestion of work at some point in a plant, entailing idleness at others.

[2] Time out for repairs of machinery.

Both lead straight to lubrication.

The idleness of a single machine laid up for repairs spreads like contagion. A drag at one point checks the production flow. Work piles up. Men stand idle. The waste is obvious.

Repairs, except for accidents, can to a large degree be prevented by correct lubrication. Large savings in power costs undeniably follow correct lubrication.

Every machine in your plant is on your payroll. The only wages it asks is Correct Lubrication. Wrong lubrication may get by individuals. It never deceives your engines and machines.

The Vacuum Oil Company, the world's leading authorities on lubrication, stands ready to put its experience and its correct lubricating oils at your service.

With the cooperation of your plant personnel, we will gladly accept the full responsibility for correct lubrication throughout your plant.

Upon request, our nearest branch office will send a representative to confer with your proper officials.

New York (*Main Office*), Albany, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Dallas, Des Moines, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Mo., Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Haven, Oklahoma City, Peoria, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Me., Rochester, St. Louis, Springfield, Mass.

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* *This committee was appointed to study preventable wastes in major industries for the Federated American Engineering Societies*

GARGOYLE

Lubricating Oils
for
Plant Lubrication

If the Vacuum Oil Company lubricates your plant, you use an organization which has specialized in lubrication for 59 years, whose engineers and field men visit over 200,000 plants yearly, whose treatises are recognized engineering text books. Gargoyle Lubricating Oils are approved specifically by 225 foremost machinery builders, and lubricate industries the world over.

Vacuum Oil Company

NEW YORK

Announcement of winners will be made in the May issue of this magazine! Look for it.

$1,000.00 in cash prizes for NEW ways of using

G. Washington's
Delicious-Instant
Coffee

We had hoped to publish the names of the winners in this issue. However, owing to the number of recipes received, this was found impossible. From all parts of the country, as well as from foreign lands—recipes have come in.

The interest displayed has been really amazing as well as most gratifying. **With the co-operation of the housewives of a nation, we have definitely established *G. Washington's Coffee as an ideal flavoring for fine desserts and dainty dishes.***

On the other hand, we want to remind you that G. Washington's Coffee is, first and last, a beverage. A high grade, absolutely pure coffee refined from selected coffee beans.

G. Washington's assures you a delicious cup of coffee in an instant — anywhere — anytime. No boiling, no waiting, no waste, no grounds. No coffee pot or percolator needed. It is ready to drink when you add hot water.

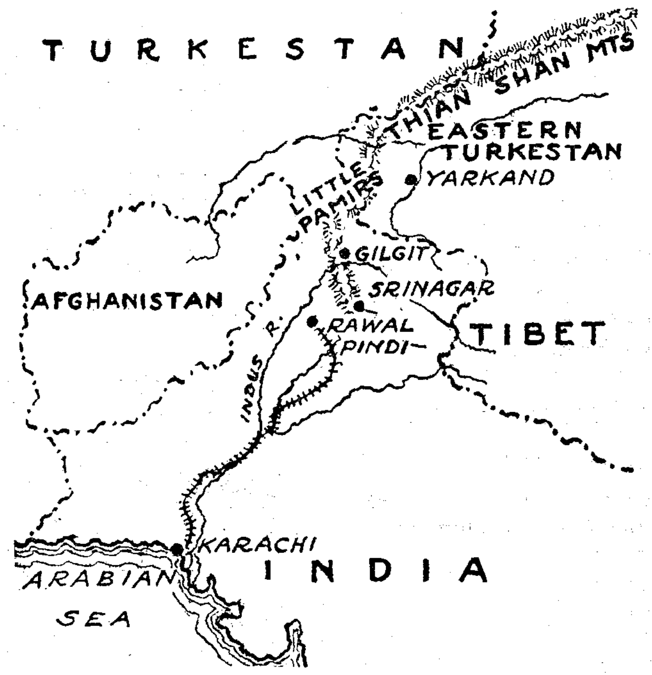
Sold in three Sizes—
small, medium and large.

G. WASHINGTON COFFEE REFINING CO.
522 Fifth Avenue New York

G. Washington's PREPARED COFFEE MADE IN THE CUP AT THE TABLE ABSOLUTELY PURE SOLUBLE COFFEE

TWO ROOSEVELTS GO A-HUNTING

THEY are out to get an ovis poli, which is a very remarkable kind of wild sheep. They also expect to bring back a long-haired tiger or two, not to mention a sample of the rare snow leopard, and other peculiar beasts, birds, and insects from "the Top of the World." Incidentally, the Roosevelt tradition for "mighty hunting" in remote and dangerous places is revived by this new expedition of the Roosevelt brothers, Theodore and Kermit, to eastern Turkestan. They will be looked after by George K. Cherrie, who has spent much of his time in a little Vermont village since the days when he accompanied the elder Roosevelt through Brazilian jungles, and up the famous River of Doubt. In those past days when the famous "T. R." went a-hunting, the world waited for news of his exploits; and, nowadays, much newspaper space is being given to the trip of his two adventurous sons. Concisely, as Morris Gilbert reports in the New York *Herald Tribune*, Col. Theodore Roosevelt announces to the press that "an American scientific expedition," consisting of the two Roosevelts and George K. Cherrie, the naturalist and explorer, is bound for south-western Asia. The trip is to be made for the Field Museum of Chicago, financed by James Simpson, an executive, of Marshall Field & Company, will leave early in April, and may last six months or more. Its purpose is to collect as complete a group of specimens and birds of that region as possible. No such collection exists at present in this country.



Courtesy of the New York *Herald Tribune*

WHERE THE EXPEDITION WILL HUNT

The high, desolate tablelands of Eastern Turkestan offer such alluring game as the ovis poli, the long-haired tiger, and the snow leopard.

But it is when the details of the expedition began to appear, continues Mr. Gilbert, that:

> The real magic of it sets to work. Of most interest probably was the statement that the hunters would seek to bring back specimens of the ovis poli. The beast labeled by this pompous name is almost fabulous. It is—by name—Marco Polo's Sheep, his "Great Sheep" as the thirteenth-century Venetian wanderer himself describes it, and it is as rare as it sounds. It inhabits the mountain ranges between Kashmir, on the north of India, and the Pamir plateau beyond. It is found, sometimes, in the Hindu Kush, and sometimes in the Himalayas, and it lives even farther north in the Thian Shan ranges beyond Yarkand, where Polo found it. It weighs 250 pounds and more, and the length of each of its wide-spread, splaying horns runs higher than sixty inches, which makes it the granddaddy of all the sheep (except perhaps his cousin, the ovis ammon).
>
> Ovis poli is a very timid citizen indeed, inured to dwelling on crags and glaciers so high and uncomfortable that no human being, except a hunter, would possibly go near him; and he is so exclusive as to be almost in bad taste. Men have bagged the poli, but not many men, and not many poli.
>
> There is no dearth of interest in the unimaginable names of other beasts for whom the expedition will search. Among them may be listed the markhor, various species of ibex, the goa, the scharpoo, the goitered gazelle, the Tibetan gazelle, the Tibetan antelope, other antelope, the Yarkand stag and, most particularly, the snow leopard and the long-haired tiger. Of these, more anon.
>
> The route of such a journey, as Colonel Roosevelt has pointed out, is subject to many changes. Plans must needs be shifted to meet new circumstances. Weather, native help and food supplies must be considered at every march, once civilization is left behind, and so the Roosevelt itinerary is a pliable one.
>
> Colonel Roosevelt and Kermit expect to embark for the port of Karachi, on the northwest coast of India, early in April. Thence they will proceed by rail through the provinces of Sind and the Punjab—the fertile Land of the Five Rivers—north and eastward to Rawal Pindi. From Rawal Pindi they will motor 190 miles through what is described as some of the most beautiful upland scenery known to man, into the Vale of Kashmir, and direct to its capital, Srinagar. There they will meet Mr. Cherrie, who expects to precede them, and there the arduous part of the journey will commence.
>
> Outfitting will take several days, perhaps two weeks. Of vital importance is the obtaining of a competent head shikari, or native hunter, for on the shikari rests a considerable responsibility for the safety and success of the expedition. Old hunters,

An important statement addressed to the 13,933 Dentist subscribers to the Literary Digest

WE have selected this magazine to inform you in advance regarding a preparation which is destined to have far-reaching effects in maintaining mouth hygiene and bodily health throughout the nation.

It concerns the important chemical element, iodine, and its daily use in the mouth by the layman.

You are acutely aware of the fact that an astonishing number of serious bodily ailments originate in preventable infections in the teeth and gums.

Therefore no public service today surpasses in importance your ceaseless battle to prevent all this trouble at its origin by teaching proper habits of oral cleanliness.

You have been aided in your efforts by the schools, by Physicians, by Editors, and by millions of dollars spent in educational advertising by makers of tooth brushes, tooth pastes and powders.

However, it has led to a great deal of confusion. Numberless claims have been made for numberless tooth cleansing preparations. Many of these claims have been conflicting. They could not all be true. The public has grown a little skeptical and bewildered.

Dentists Divided

Even the dental profession itself has been divided in its opinions. You have found features both to condemn and to commend in the tooth cleansing preparations now on the market.

As a consequence, no preparation, up to the present time, has received the unqualified approval of any considerable proportion of the dental profession.

Leading Dentists have frequently made the statement that if a tooth paste could be compounded which all Dentists could unite in approving, it would be the greatest step forward yet made in the maintenance of mouth hygiene and the battle against disease.

Has such a preparation now been produced? We are convinced that it has, and we leave it for you to decide when you know the facts.

The Story of Iodent

Iodent Tooth Paste was originated by a graduate practicing Dentist—a leader in his profession in Detroit. It evolved from experiments conducted in an effort to perfect a paste which he could conscientiously recommend to his patients. A paste that would contain the invaluable medicinal virtues of iodine.

IODENT
THE IODINE TOOTH PASTE
No. 1
FOR TEETH Easy TO WHITEN
SAVE YOUR TEETH
50¢
THE RED TUBE
IODENT
THE IODINE TOOTH PASTE
No. 2
FOR TEETH Hard TO WHITEN
SAVE YOUR TEETH
50¢
THE BLUE TUBE
IOI

Tubes shown less than 1-2 actual size

THE FIRST PLEASANT TASTING IODINE TOOTH PASTE
Provides a practical method of protecting the mouth and bodily health by a mild daily application of iodine to the teeth and gums.

Four years ago it was placed in Detroit drug stores. Today it is the largest selling brand of tooth paste in the Motor City—a record never even approached by any other dentifrice, and all the more remarkable because only a moderate amount of advertising has been used.

This success is being repeated in Chicago where it is now the third best seller—only two years after its introduction. In twenty-six other large cities it already ranks from first to fifth among the 300 brands now on the market.

Iodent is absolutely gritless, depending for its cleansing and whitening qualities on simple, mild, harmless ingredients which can be found in every dental office.

But its CHIEF virtue lies in its IODINE content. In fact, it is the first pleasing and tasteful dentifrice into which iodine, in its pure and active form, has been successfully incorporated. Previous to Iodent, Chemists had not succeeded in neutralizing the *taste* of iodine without also destroying its *effect*.

Used for 40 Years

For over 40 years iodine has been the Dentist's constant ally in treating and preventing gum infections. It would be hard to find a dental office to-day where iodine is not in daily use for this purpose.

In fact, we believe we are safe in saying that among all the medical ingredients used in tooth cleansing preparations today (and for which all sorts of claims are made) iodine is the only one which the entire Dental Profession can agree in sincerely recommending.

There is just enough pure iodine in Iodent for a mild, harmless twice-daily application. Gently but effectively it stimulates the blood circulation in the gums—doing the work that rough foods used to do for our remote ancestors.

Users find that this daily application of iodine *usually stops bleeding gums—even in advanced cases of gum infection—within two or three weeks*, thus preventing pyorrhea with its serious train of bodily ills.

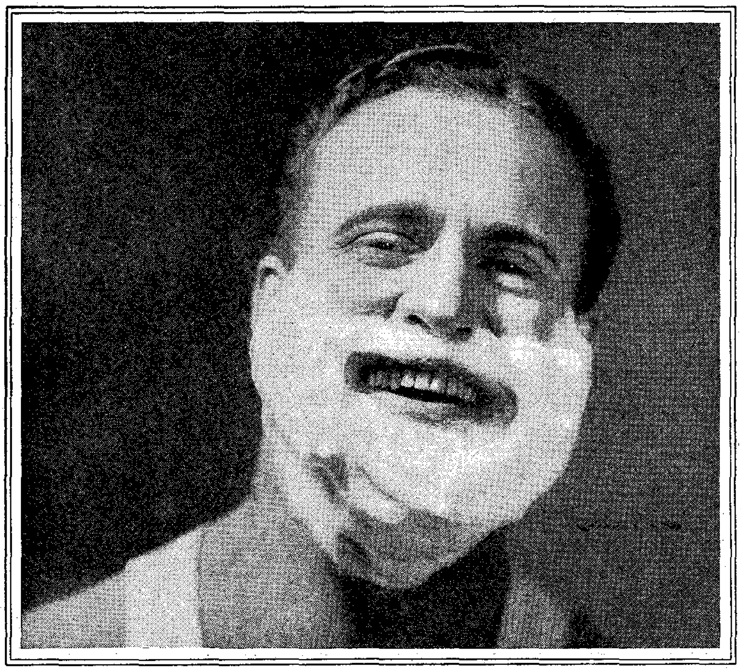
Another feature of Iodent will appeal to the profession. It is made in two textures. One, heavy—known as No. 2 for teeth hard to whiten. And one, light—known as No. 1 for teeth easy to whiten. Both contain the same amount of iodine. Dentists everywhere recognize these two different kinds of teeth.

We ask for your cooperation in this movement when personal use of Iodent—and the researches of your local Dental Association—have convinced you that such cooperation is eminently justified by the facts.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Iodent, the iodine tooth paste, is sold nearly everywhere, occupying from 1st to 5th position in sales volume in 26 of our largest cities. If your Druggist isn't carrying it he can quickly get a supply from his jobber—if you ask him to.

THE IODENT CHEMICAL COMPANY
DETROIT • MICHIGAN



How does your lather finish — that's the test!

WHEN Nurmi, the great runner, toes the mark, he looks much like other runners. But under way—what a difference!

Lathers, too, look much alike at the start. Then the differences appear. One never *really* gets going—yields only watery suds. Another is better yet dries out before the job is done. But when it's Williams, then there's lather that is lather.

Williams piles up thick on the face and holds its bulk throughout the shave.

It causes the oil film on the beard to disappear at once—so that *all* of each hair is softened for easy cutting.

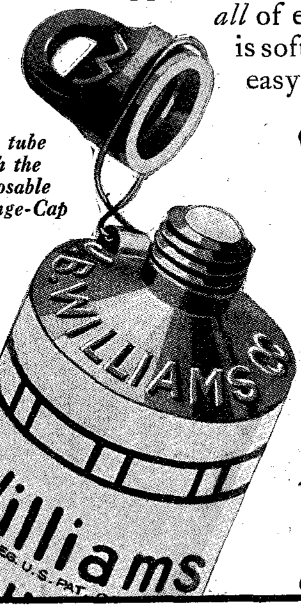
And at the end of the shave, the soothing mildness of this famous lather leaves the skin as soft and supple as after a massage.

The skill of three generations devoted to the making of shaving preparations is in Williams. It is a pure, white cream, entirely free from coloring matter.

Send for a free trial tube. (Sample does not have the Hinge-Cap). Use coupon below or a postcard.

Regular large-size tube 35c. The double-size tube, at 50c, contains *twice* as much cream and is the most economical tube you can buy.

Address The J. B. Williams Co., Dept. 24-A, Glastonbury, Conn. *If you live in Canada, address* The J. B. Williams Co., (Canada) Ltd., St. Patrick St., Montreal.



The tube with the unlosable Hinge-Cap

Williams Shaving Cream

Send me free sample of
Williams Shaving Cream

Digest 4-4-25

Aqua Velva is our newest triumph—a *scientific* after-shaving preparation. Trial bottle free—Write Dept. 24-A

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

familiar with the region, have given the names of several shikaris to the American party, and negotiations for their services already are under way. The shikari must obtain food and deal with the natives of the waste and with the corps of bearers. The Roosevelts have estimated that a retinue of forty natives will be large enough to form their train for the dizzy climbs to come. But other sportsmen disagree. W. J. Morden, of Chicago, who came out of the Baltistan and Hunza country to the north last year after two years' sport there and in India, traveling as a white man alone, required a train of fifty-four bearers for his supplies. The Roosevelts and Mr. Cherrie, being three, and carrying scientific apparatus as well as their camping and shooting gear, will, in Mr. Morden's opinion, find they will need rather more than the two-score natives they reckon on at present. Food, too, will be a problem.

Cupped in the lush valley where Srinagar lies encircled by mountains, the American travelers will be able to cast their eyes to the north upward, and begin to conceive the difficulties that lie before them. Mountains, snow-capped, glittering with the blue, inimical radiance of glacier and glacis, stand range behind range ahead. Through the ranges, over the shoulders of icy hillocks (yet of a height of 16,000 to 18,000 feet) winds a frazzled string of track—the trail where mail runners scramble north three weeks' march or more, to Gilgit, the hill village where the last dak-bungalow of royal mail squats.

On either side loom ominous peaks, some rising as high as 28,000 feet. Under foot, beneath the slippery "khud," glacial torrents have gnawed their way through the granite, so that, we are told—

> A stone dislodged by a climber's foot tumbles and tumbles interminably down into space that has no relation with sight or sound. The track clamps itself precariously to the edge of great cliffs, and when it broadens out in some minute plateau, the marcher steps with care lest the shifting of a pebble bring down a foaming smoky avalanche of snow and shale and ice boulders.
>
> Travel in that land in the spring and summer is night travel, for fear of the avalanches. A sharp sun soon heats the morning waste, and once the snow is impregnated with the warmth, danger of slides is imminent.
>
> This is the Burzil, the coolie route from Srinagar to Gilgit, "the Roof of the World."
>
> But there are other matters than avalanche and slippery glacis to trouble the voyager. There is the altitude. The road lies generally at a height of 17,000 feet. It rises to 20,000 in parts and side trips for game lead even up to still higher reaches. Air at such heights is thin and frigid. It fails to fill the lungs. It deadens the ears and irritates the nerves. Men wake gasping after two hours' sleep, convulsively seeking air. It tries the temper. It hinders cooking. Beans cooked for three days, one traveler reports, are still raw and underdone. Water boils at such a low temperature (about 178 degrees) that food is still but half cooked when taken from it.

And there is time—an element of highest importance in considering such a mountain-trek. Time is reckoned by marches and marches may vary from twelve to fifteen miles a day, depending on road conditions. It is a twenty-eight march journey from Srinagar to Gilgit for a laden train. And Gilgit is only half way to the Taghdumbash, north again, which is the beginning of the Pamirs, and better travel.

Time plays its part, too, for the traveler, in limiting the period when he can journey in the country at all. The passes do not open after the arduous winter until mid-April, and they close definitely in September. After that time the Burzil is locked and impenetrable terrain, frozen fast under snowy wind-gusts and mountain-eddies. All the Burzil's inhabitants do then is wait beneath the blizzards until the sun comes north again.

However, by far the most important and difficult matter to be considered is the matter of food. For Gilgit, and the region around it, is a chronic famine country. The lack of vegetation, the impossibility of finding fodders save in the sparest quantities, makes the country impossible for even its few natives to live in without importing food. Therefore, as the *Herald Tribune* writer explains:

> As soon as the passes open, shaggy pony trains set out like relief expeditions into the hills. The coolie route is clogged with pack animals, bearing food. The British Government will require the Roosevelt party to sign waivers promising not to replenish its stores from any supplies in Gilgit. Hence the party will be forced to stock not only for its twenty-eight day journey to the little post village, but for the entire trip north through the Hunza and Taghdumbash territory, and into the Pamirs, where food conditions are not so stringent.
>
> Once in the Pamirs, they will find a high rolling plateau, and will be able to proceed with greater ease, tho still in a frigid country and still scratched by a knife-keen snowy wind. Here the game is plentiful and they may find the long-haired tiger. Yarkand, the capital of East Turkestan, is many marches to the north and east, and to push on to the Thian Shan will bring them well into the summer.

Such are the conditions the Roosevelt expedition must face during the greater part of its journey. Just why meeting such conditions is docketed under the head of sport and stirs a ripple of impotent envy in the breast of the citizenry of the land is not clear. But it does.

It is almost a fabulous country, this region where the Roosevelts will go adventuring. Its fame began hundreds of years ago, when, as Mr. Gilbert recalls:

> A Venetian gentleman, doing time in a prison in Genoa at the dead end of the thirteenth century, set to entertaining his mates with tall tales. In the same lock-up, no doubt through some misunderstanding, a respectable journalist of the period was temporarily at home, and between them they wrote a book.
>
> "The Book of Ser Marco Polo the Venetian Concerning the Kingdoms and Marvels of the East" presently became a best-seller. The humorous-reading public of the day loved a good liar as it loved all the more robust forms of sport such as mayhem, garrotting and gang fights. Soon Polo, along with another

THE DANGER LINE — where gums meet teeth
DANGER

By marking danger wherever it exists, State Highway Commissions have prevented numberless accidents. *This is the day of prevention.* Officials everywhere, as well as medical and dental authorities, are designating Danger Lines that demand our constant attention.

Watch out for Pyorrhea at THE DANGER LINE

Look at your teeth in a mirror. See those little V-shaped crevices where your gums meet your teeth? They are very tiny, but you can find them. They form The Danger Line.

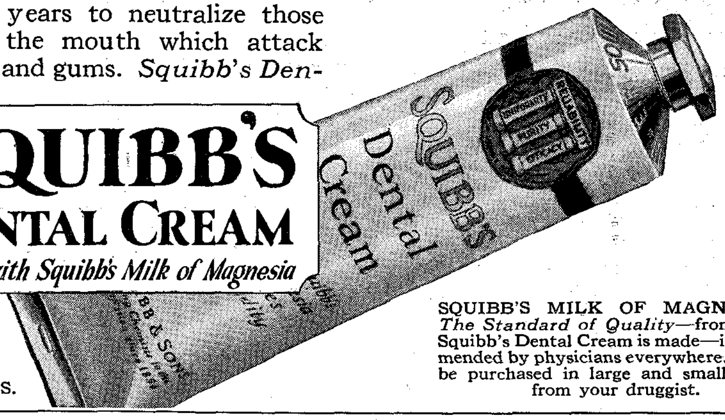
In those little crevices which extend around each tooth, food gathers and ferments, forming acids which lead to decayed teeth, infected gums, abscesses—often to Pyorrhea.

Ask your dentist and he will tell you that Milk of Magnesia has been used for years to neutralize those acids in the mouth which attack the teeth and gums. *Squibb's Dental Cream is made with Squibb's Milk of Magnesia.*

Brush your teeth regularly with Squibb's Dental Cream and guard against Acid Decay and Pyorrhea. It will keep the teeth clean and protected. It will soothe and strengthen tender gums. It will promote the hygienic condition of your entire mouth. At druggists everywhere.

E. R. SQUIBB & SONS—*Chemists to the Medical and Dental Professions since 1858.*

SQUIBB'S
DENTAL CREAM
Made with Squibb's Milk of Magnesia



SQUIBB'S MILK OF MAGNESIA—*The Standard of Quality*—from which Squibb's Dental Cream is made—is recommended by physicians everywhere. It may be purchased in large and small bottles from your druggist.

© 1925 E. R. S. & S.

Prevent
tooth
trouble

Use
COLGATE'S
It removes causes of tooth decay

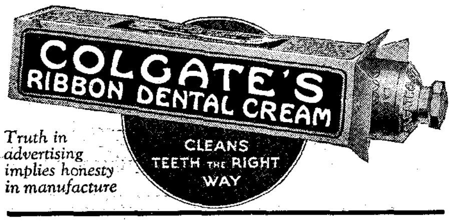
Good teeth are as necessary to good looks as pretty eyes and a lovely complexion. And good teeth are even more necessary to good health than they are to beauty.

Today dental science, through preventive dentistry, is trying to save teeth from decay—to prevent infections that may destroy your health and happiness.

"WASHES"—does not scour

Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream is a preventive dentifrice safe, effective, and pleasant to use because of its delightful taste. It *removes causes* of tooth decay by the gentle "washing" action of its non-gritty chalk and tasteless soap. Large tube—25c.

COLGATE & CO.
Established 1806



Truth in advertising implies honesty in manufacture

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

comical spinner of yarns, named Sir John Mandeville, became the supreme and most highly honored prevaricators of the world.

Copyrighted by the Keystone View Company

UPHOLDERS OF THE ROOSEVELT HUNTING TRADITION

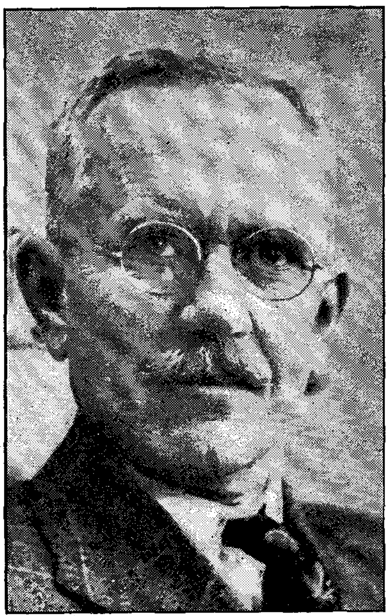
Theodore, on the left, and Kermit, who was his father's favorite hunting companion, are on their way to an unfrequented and dangerous corner of the world, near the border of Tibet.

But, alas! Polo's reputation began to wane. Travelers, through the centuries, were shocked to find that Marco Polo was a liar under false pretenses. Much of his work which had been taken as excellent jesting was found to be true. Hardy explorers and sportsmen pushed into the tip-tilted wastes where the Venetian had perspired and shivered on his way to the court of the eminent Khubla Khan. They found he had been telling the truth some of the time, and to-day Polo has been condemned by no less a man than H. G. Wells as not half the liar he was once esteemed to be.

Among the discredited fables was that of the Great Sheep. Another was his report of the Top of the World. Consider what Polo wrote of his travel, about the year 1256, in that country. It is found in the Thirty-second Chapter of the Book of Ser Marco, and is as follows:

"There are numbers of wild beasts of all sorts in this region. And when you leave this little country [Badashan], and ride three days northeast, always among mountains, you get to such a height that 'tis said to be the highest place in the world. And when you have got to this height you find a great lake between two mountains and out of it a fine river running [this is perhaps Lake Sirikol and the Oxus River] through a plain clothed with the finest pasture in the world; insomuch that a lean beast there will fatten to your heart's content in ten days. There are great numbers of all kinds of wild beasts; among others, wild sheep of great size, whose horns are good six palms in length. . . .

"The plain is called Pamier, and you ride across it for twelve days together, finding nothing but a desert without habitation or any green thing, so that travelers are obliged to carry with them whatever they have need of. The region is so lofty and cold that you do not even see any birds flying. And I must notice also that, because of this great cold, fire does not burn so brightly nor give out so much heat as usual, nor does it cook food so effectually."



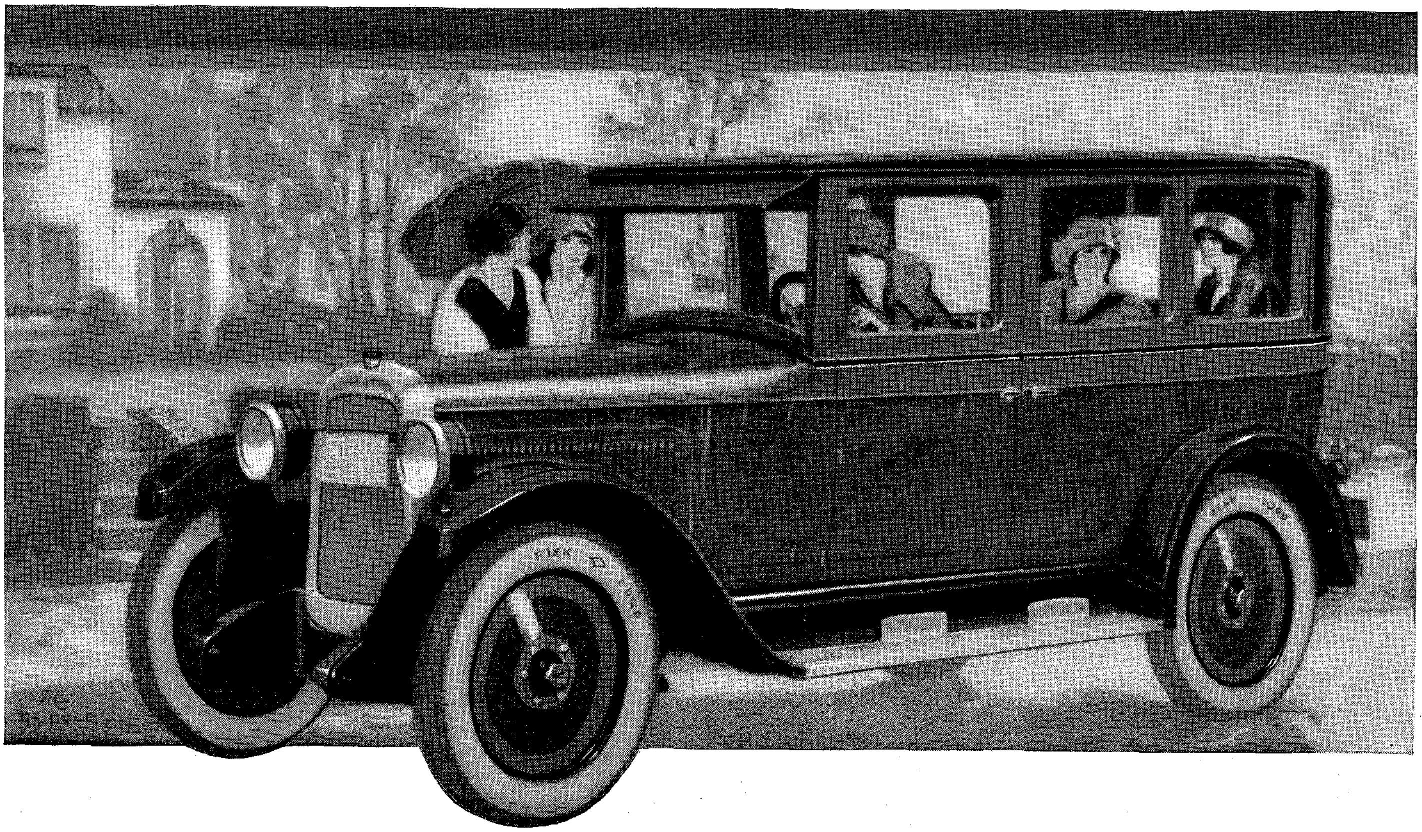
International photograph

GUIDE AND COUNSELOR

Charles K. Cherrie, of the American Museum of Natural History, will accompany the Roosevelt party.

Polo, it appears, was not the first explorer to recount adventures in the Pamirs. Hiuen Tsang, a Buddhist scholar and monk, on his way to visit Buddhist monasteries in India in A. D. 644, reports on the country, says Mr. Gilbert, and Polo was followed in 1603 by Benedict Goës, who speaks of the difficulty of breathing and the desolation of the tract. But not until 1838—

When Lieut. John Wood, an English-



More people are talking about this Fine Car than any other Car in America

From the very first, thousands of far-seeing motorists predicted that the new Overland Six would be the outstanding automobile of the year. It was the unrivaled hit of all the Automobile Shows—the great favorite of the crowds—and its success has grown to proportions never before attained by any other automobile in comparable time. ¶ People who *know* automobiles unhesitatingly call the new Overland Six an engineering masterpiece. It is beautifully designed . . . wonderfully balanced . . . beautifully built . . . beautifully finished and a brilliant performer on the open road, in traffic, on hills. ¶ It gives you hair-trigger action when you touch the throttle. It gives you speed . . . and smoothness . . . and economy you'd never expect with six-cylinder performance. Reclined seats and long flexible springs give delightful riding comfort. A demonstration *is a revelation!* Don't fail to see the new Overland Six! Willys-Overland, Inc., Toledo, Ohio—Willys-Overland Sales Co. Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

The Fine
New OVERLAND
With SIX *Cylinders*

WILLYS OVERLAND FINE MOTOR CARS

To keep your hair bright, healthy [4 simple treatments]

IF you are in normal health, and are willing to give nature a little regular assistance, you can have hair that is not only bright, healthy, young looking—but which will help to make you look younger, too.

Four common scalp conditions tend to rob the hair of its natural life and health. On this page we tell you about four simple treatments designed to correct these conditions. These treatments are based on modern scientific thought in the care of the hair and scalp.

In employing Packer's Tar Soap with the treatment that meets your hair condition, remember that you are using a safe, pure, gentle and efficient shampoo soap. Remember, too, that Pine Tar in a shampoo soap has for years been recommended in the care of the hair by foremost authorities.

for DANDRUFF

Authorities find that dandruff is responsible for at least 75% of the cases of falling hair. But dandruff need not be serious if carefully and properly treated. The Packer Method of treatment, based on modern thought, will be found in the booklet which comes with each cake of Packer's Tar Soap.

for DRY *hair*

Successful shampooing removes the accumulations of surface oil from the scalp. This makes the hair seem dry at first but this dryness is temporary and only noticeable for a day or two.

If dryness persists it is probably due to inactivity of the oil glands—a condition requiring special care and treatment. You will find an authoritative treatment for dry hair in the booklet packed with each cake of Packer's Tar Soap.

for OILY *hair*

Too oily hair is produced by an over activity of the oil glands. A special treatment for oily hair, including hints on the correct way to massage, is given in the booklet packed with each cake of Packer's Tar Soap.

for FALLING *hair*

For falling hair, we recommend the Packer treatment for dandruff, the most common cause of premature baldness or loss of hair (you will find this treatment in the booklet which comes with each cake of Packer's Tar Soap).

If, however, the regular use of this Packer treatment does not stop the loss of your hair, consult your family physician. He may find some underlying cause due to your general health or he may suggest that you see a scalp specialist.

Sample and Book 10c

For 10c we will send a generous sample of Packer's Tar Soap and our book, "How to Care for the Hair and Scalp," containing scores of reliable facts and hints helpful in keeping your hair healthy and good looking. Address The Packer Mfg. Co., Inc., Dept. 84-D, Box 85, G. P. O. New York, N. Y. (PRINT your name and address, to insure correct mailing.)

PACKER'S TAR SOAP

Now

Each cake
in a metal
soap box

Booklet of Treatments with each **cake**

HOW THE BEST RESULTS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM PACKER'S TAR SOAP
PACKER'S TAR SOAP

With each cake of Packer's Tar Soap is packed an informative leaflet giving advice based on modern thought on the care of the hair. This leaflet answers such questions as: How often should a man shampoo? How often should a woman shampoo bobbed hair? Long hair? What to do for oily hair? Dry hair` Dandruff? Baldness? What is the correct shampoo method ?

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

man, sent an ovis poli horn measuring fifty-six inches on the curve to the Royal Asiatic Society, did the Occident see a specimen of Polo's great sheep. Lieutenant Wood wrote:

"The traveler is annoyed by sudden gusts of wind and the snowdrifts never cease, spring or summer. As the soil is almost constantly frozen, you see but a few miserable plants, and no crops can live. The whole tract is but a dreary waste."

From the time of Lieutenant Wood sportsmen have been drawn inexorably to "the world's white roof-tree." M. Severtsof, a Russian, visited the western Thian Shan in 1867. He found poli in great herds, but very difficult to kill. They were ravaged, he says, by wolves and leopards, and could scent man at a distance of 200 yards.

Colonel Gordon, a member of the Forsyth expedition, somewhat later, returned to India with a poli head whose horn measured sixty-five and one-half inches. One of the best records was made by C. S. Cumberland, an English officer stationed in India, in 1889, when he passed close to a year in Pamirs, shooting a score of poli, and red deer, wild camel, jeran antelope, markhor, ibex, burrel, and various game birds.

He has a vivid description of an unsuccessful attempt to shoot an ibex which is perfectly typical. He writes:

"The first day I got a shot, but, of course, missed; which, under the circumstances, was not surprizing, having to lean the most of my precious body over a precipice and fire straight down on to the back of an ibex perched on a rock 150 yards below me, while Rama (the shikari) held on to my heels like grim death."

"Bower," Cumberland recounts in a later chapter, "who is as strong a walker as I ever met, was as dead beat as I had been . . . I had never felt the altitudes farther south in Tibet or Ladakh half so much as here (in the Karakorum Range, on the edge of the Pamirs), which I fancy is due to the cold being greater farther north, tho our altitude to-day was not over 17,000 feet at the most. . . . We agreed that hunting poli was the hardest work in the world."

If it was hard in 1889, it will be harder still in the summer of 1925. Disquieting reports of the virtual extinction of the poli are brought back by Mr. Morden and other hunters. "It may be that an epidemic has struck them," said Mr. Morden in this city recently, "at any rate, very few trackers find poli nowadays, and they seem to be rarer every year." Mr. Morden was reminded that the wolves, mentioned in several chronicles as the enemies of the great sheep, may have been able to decimate them.

The snow leopard is hard to come upon, the sportsman explained, as also is the long-haired tiger. Both of these beasts are jungle cats who have adapted themselves to living in high altitudes. They seldom climb the highest ranges, but are found at the 16,000-feet altitude, he said.

Possibilities of difficulty with natives of independent and semi-wild states were discust with Colonel Roosevelt, who exprest confidence that no trouble would rise.

Mr. Cherrie, who is a veteran naturalist and has made thirty-nine explorations, including that to the "River of Doubt" with Colonel Roosevelt the elder, is in his sixtieth year. He is well seasoned to rough work in high altitudes—since all his exploring in the last two years has been in country averaging 17,000 feet. This will be his first venture in Asiatic hunting, most of his former work having been done in South America. He is particularly interested in the smaller fauna and in the birds of southwestern China, and is hopeful of bringing home one or more species of smaller game never before discovered.

Kermit Roosevelt is a seasoned big-game hunter. His first expedition was with his father to the interior of Africa, and he went along on the Brazilian journey. He has hunted in the Klondike, in Manchuria, in the Rockies and in India, where his duties as a director of the Roosevelt Steamship Company have taken him more than once. He is leaving behind an infant son, Dirck Roosevelt, born on New Year's Day this year.

"I am the tenderfoot of the party," Colonel Roosevelt volunteered, but he went on to point out that he, too, had done considerable shooting in the Rockies and the Plains, tho this is his first vacation in fifteen years.

"The party will travel as light as possible," he said. "That is why we are taking only three white men. Our principal equipment will be the Army Springfields, .403 caliber, with special stocks, and we are thinking seriously of using some make of typical newspaper camera. Our main luggage will consist of warm clothing and food."

WHAT COUNTRY PAYS THE BEST WAGES?

THE American workingman, long held up to envy as the best-paid worker in the world, comes out very well in an investigation now being conducted by the International Labor Office, at Geneva, Switzerland, to answer the question, "Who gets the best real wages?" By "real wages" is meant exactly what can be bought in every country, in the way of food, clothing, rent, and other necessities, with the Saturday pay check. The American workman, of course, gets a larger pay check than is handed out in other countries. As to the actual purchasing power of his wages, the real wages which he receives, Heber Blankenhorn writes from Geneva to *Labor* (Washington):

> The statisticians here are building up an answer to the question:
>
> "How does the level of real wages in one country compare with the real wages in any other country?"
>
> You would think that any Government's labor department could have answered the question long ago, if it were worth its salt. The fact is, it has been left to the International Labor Office to tackle that piece of statistics, and the International Labor Office is only beginning to work it out.
>
> What the International Labor Office so far has assembled (after a year's work) is this: A comparison which roughly indicates the levels of real wages of adult male workers in certain occupations in relation to similar workers in the larger cities of the principal countries.
>
> The comparison roughly indicates the

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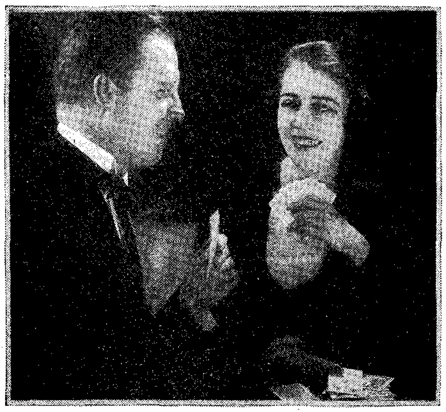

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YOUR mouth, like most people's today, probably has become unsafe for your teeth. Made so by modern food.

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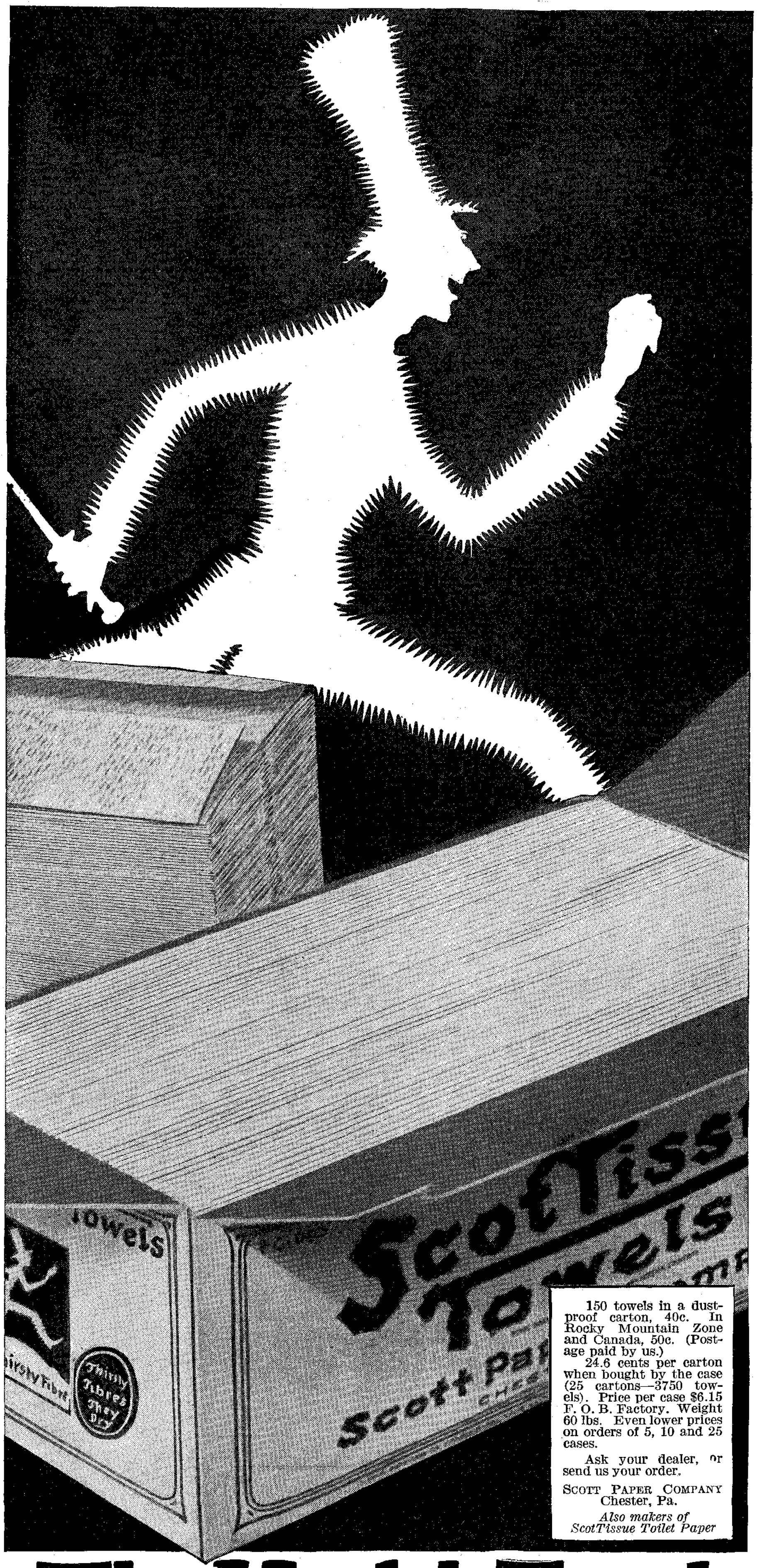

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

level of American wages (in these "certain occupations") as at the top of more than double the level in Britain (with Canada half-way between the two), and from three to five times as high as in Central and Southern Europe.

Don't jump to the conclusion that the I. L. O. has proved the average American worker twice as well off as the British or four times "better off" than the German. The statistics do not prove any such thing, nor do they disprove it. There are no figures anywhere in the world at present to compare the level of living of workers in one country with others. But if the I. L. O. is allowed to continue the job we shall know more in future.

The next step they have planned is this: To compare real wages by industries; for example, to take coal miners, country by country, and compare the purchasing power (in food, rent, education, savings, etc.) of their earnings.

The I. L. O. comparisons so far are based on one thing—food (with some estimates including rent). Even so "simple" a comparison is extremely difficult. The world's workers do not eat the same. The skilled worker in some European countries would curl up and die if fed the amount of beef which certain American workers "have to have," or his insides would go bad if fed no more wine or green vegetables than the American workers get.

Workers' families do not average the same number in different countries.

Nor are the jobs the same, e. g., railroads are run differently; even where run similarly, the jobs are divided up differently. In one country no part of wages has to go to "household coal"; in others, wages must cover several different sets of clothing during a year's changes.

Take the I. L. O.'s basic food table, what Dr. Pribram here calls the worker's "basketful of provisions." There are fifteen items in the basket, but one country's basket may be very different from another's.

Take bread: the table shows that the American worker eats less bread than any other country's, only one-third of the amount which the French or Belgian worker requires. (You can see why the price of the loaf means a lot to Western and Central European workers, and little to the American.)

Of butter, the French and Scandinavian eats more than the American and much more than the English.

Of beef, the American eats more than any other land, more than three times as much as the German, and nearly 50 per cent. more than the British; but of mutton the Britisher eats twice what we do.

Of potatoes, we eat less than any other worker except the South European.

Of cheese, our workers eat only one-thirtieth of what the Scandinavian and Dutch get, and we drink less milk than they, but more than the other Europeans except Germany.

Of sugar, we have less than the British and Scandinavians, but more than the rest of the Europeans.

As an illustration of how this "basket basis" is used, Dr. Pribram pointed out that a carpenter's wages would enable him to purchase the British workers' basket ten times over if he worked in London, or nine times if he worked in Stockholm, or only five times if he worked in Berlin.

(No allowance is made for relative steadiness of work for your carpenter in the three cities.)

Putting together its two tables—one of the costs of the different basketfuls, the other of wage rates of four industries—building trades, machinists, furniture trades, printing and bookbinding—in different lands, the I. L. O. gives the following table of general average index numbers:

Comparative Real Wages, July 1, 1924

City	*Gen. Av. Index Number*
Philadelphia (U. S. A.)	214
Ottawa (Canada)	173
London (England)	100
Amsterdam (Holland)	89
Warsaw (Poland)	83
Stockholm (Sweden)	81
Paris (France)	73
Christiania (Norway)	72
Brussels (Belgium)	59
Madrid (Spain)	57
Prague (Czecho-Slovakia)	56
Berlin (Germany)	55
Vienna (Austria)	47
Rome (Italy)	46
Milan (Italy)	46
Lisbon (Portugal)	32

Remembering that this comparison is of real wages, based on food consumption (with London taken as 100) and that it applies only to largest cities, it indicates at least the following:

The workers of the United States and Canada may be grouped together at the top of the scale.

At the bottom (with Portugal) are the workers of Italy and Central Europe. Not very far above them are France and Belgium.

Above them in turn, Britain and the Northern Europeans might be put in a group.

You might say that European wages scale up from the South European, through the war-defeated countries, then through France, up through the northern neutrals, to a peak in Britain. Then comes a great gap to the United States. (No data on Russia at all.)

And yet to many observers the workers of France and Italy "look generally better off" than the British! As to America, I certainly know "high-wage hell-holes" there, where workers "look worse off" than in many "poor" little European work towns I've been in.

Why these differences? Has any attempt been made to compare savings, or the amount of security, etc., which those savings would purchase?

American labor should avoid jumping to conclusions on what is so far known and urge the I. L. O. to go on to its comparison of wages, industry by industry.

The Wall Street Journal, looking at the matter from a slightly different angle, finds its own reasons for avoiding "jumping to conclusions." *The Journal* relates and comments:

> Taking London as 100, Philadelphia shows a comparative figure of over 220; Ottawa, Canada, is above 160. Toronto would have been better for such a comparison. Sydney, Australia, is above 140, thanks, perhaps, to the blessings of trade unionism and a Labor Government.
>
> Always keeping in mind what the compiler of the chart calls the level of real wages, it is noteworthy that three of the cities named are higher than London, while twelve are lower. The nearest after Lon-

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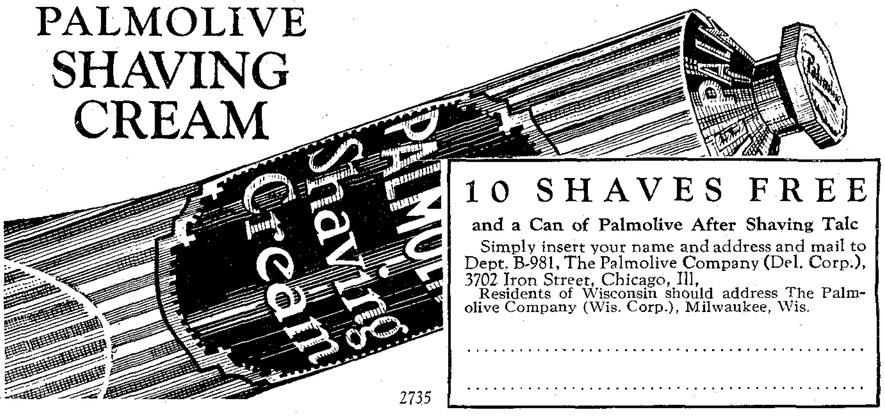

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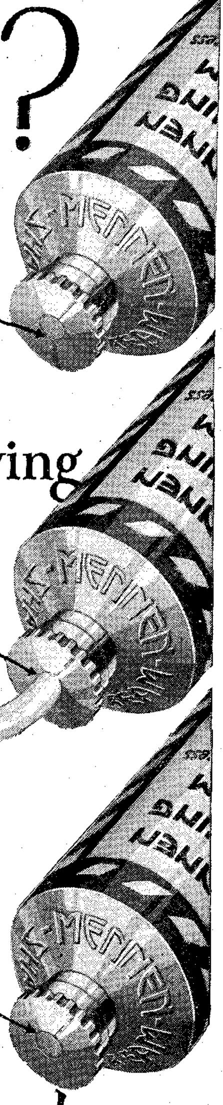

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MENNEN
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

don's 100 are Amsterdam with about 84, Oslo and Stockholm at 80 and Paris about 75. From there the decline is gradual, with Berlin 64, Prague 57, Brussels 55, Milan 52, Madrid and Rome about 50, Vienna 47, and Lisbon a shocking bad last at something under 30.

Would it not be a fair inference that American wages are distinctly artificial? Is there not clear evidence of inflation? Remember that we are talking of real wages in their purchasing power. So far as unionized labor is concerned, out of its total of people engaged in gainful employment, England has a greater percentage of unionized workers than America. Where is the difference? There is clearly inflation somewhere, and it is an old story that Great Britain is able to pay better wages than the continent of Europe. Is not the inflation in something more than wages? Is it not in conception of the needs of life in every class concerned, from the manufacturer to the storekeeper? Is there not a confusion of luxuries and comforts and comforts with necessities and superfluities with all three?

There is no intention here to be dogmatic but merely to show by a simple comparison how shallow contemporary investigation and current comment really are.

A WOMAN DOCTOR WHO "STUCK IT OUT"

ELIZA M. MOSHER'S PARENTS were much upset when she announced that she wanted to be a doctor. It was "not ladylike," to put the general feeling of objection in its most polite form. But this was fifty years ago, and Dr. Eliza M. Mosher, who celebrated the completion of fifty years in the practise of medicine in New York City early in March, announces that she is glad she "stuck it out." There is still some feeling against women doctors, even tho there has been a huge change in the attitude of the medical profession toward them in the past fifty years, says Dr. Mosher. Of course, there has been a huge change, too, in the general position of women in the world during the same years, but in such a profession as medicine the changed attitude seems especially noteworthy. Dr. Mosher had a few minutes to spare before going to the big dinner with which New York friends celebrated her medical golden jubilee, and it was then that Esther A. Coster, a reporter for the Brooklyn *Eagle*—a woman reporter, significant of a changed attitude toward women in the newspaper business, as well as in the medical profession—collected some thoughts on the experiences of the pioneer woman physician. Dr. Mosher, beginning with the observation that of course she did not have as hard a time as the really early pioneers, went on to say that, nevertheless:

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the medical profession. My mother, wonderfully broadminded in most things, stood aghast at the idea of a girl wanting to be a doctor. 'I would rather pay your expenses in the lunatic asylum,' she told me, 'than send you to a medical school.' I never saw a woman doctor until I began to study. The medieval habit of considering men and ignoring women in the medical profession has always existed and exists to-day in modified form. I believe that men doctors do not consciously ignore us, but the fact is they do it.

"In our own County Medical Society, which has thirty or forty women members, the presiding officer almost invariably asks at meetings, 'Has any medical man anything to offer?' One of the postals sent out for a special meeting was really funny. It gave a special subject for the evening, one of great interest to all practitioners, as 'of interest to all medical men.' You see, the one who got up the postals forgot entirely that there were women members." Dr. Mosher gave a jolly little chuckle, and added:

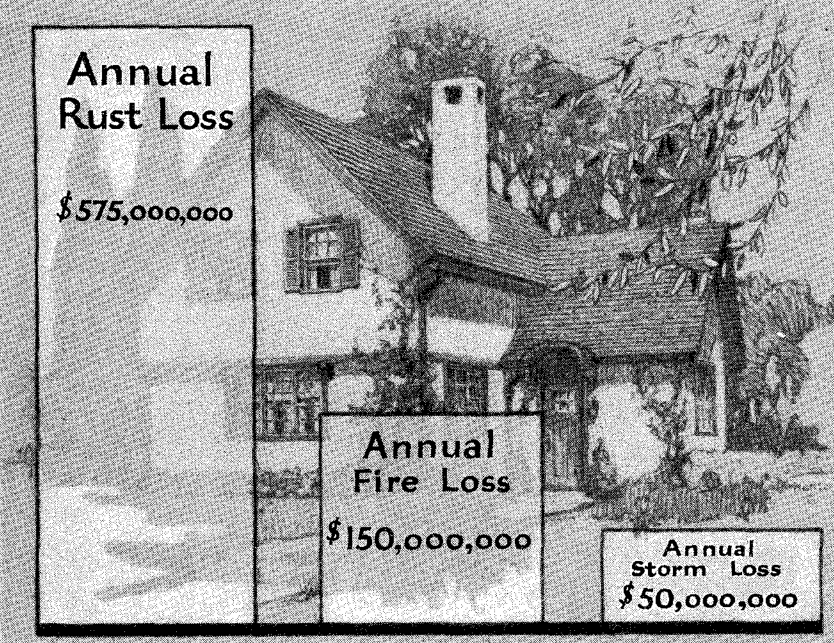
"There was one circumstance at a meeting that was illustrative of what I mean. A certain subject was under discussion, and I had a case that would have been particularly helpful. But when the chairman asked the usual 'Has any medical man anything to present?' I sat there without moving. Later the chairman asked me why I did not speak, as he thought I looked as if I wanted to. I told him why. He laughed and acknowledged his error. The next time he caught himself in time and said 'members.' But you see the same spirit in a lesser degree exists to-day as the pioneers faced."

Dr. Mosher explained that she belonged to what she called the "third generation" of women doctors, and that she took her first training in a Boston hospital for women before a medical college of any importance was open to women. It was this intensive work in the hospital that laid the foundation for that expert knowledge of obstetrics which has made Dr. Mosher a valuable consultant in serious cases, and won her the respect and often admiration of the men doctors of Brooklyn and other cities.

"The real pioneers in this country were Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell and Dr. Marie Zakrzewska of Germany, who laid the foundations for the rest of us," she said. "Their students constituted the second generation, and I am of the third. The pioneers established the first hospital in this country for women and children, the New England Hospital for Women and Children, founded in Boston 1862, and the first dispensary for women and children, the Infirmary for Women and Children established at Five Points, New York, in 1857. The Boston institution has now grown to a large group of ten or twelve buildings, the finest institution of its kind in the world. It was there that I received my first training.

"I went as an amateur interne, who had not had college training. Under Dr. Lucy Sewall, a pupil of Dr. Zakrzewska, I worked for two years before I entered college. I well remember the day we read in the Boston papers that the University of Michigan had opened its doors to women in all departments. We five young women joined hands and danced around the table. We all went to that college and graduated from there with a degree of M.D.

"I examined over sixty confinement cases before I ever entered college. In the college classes in obstretrics I had very little to do, for I had already had more



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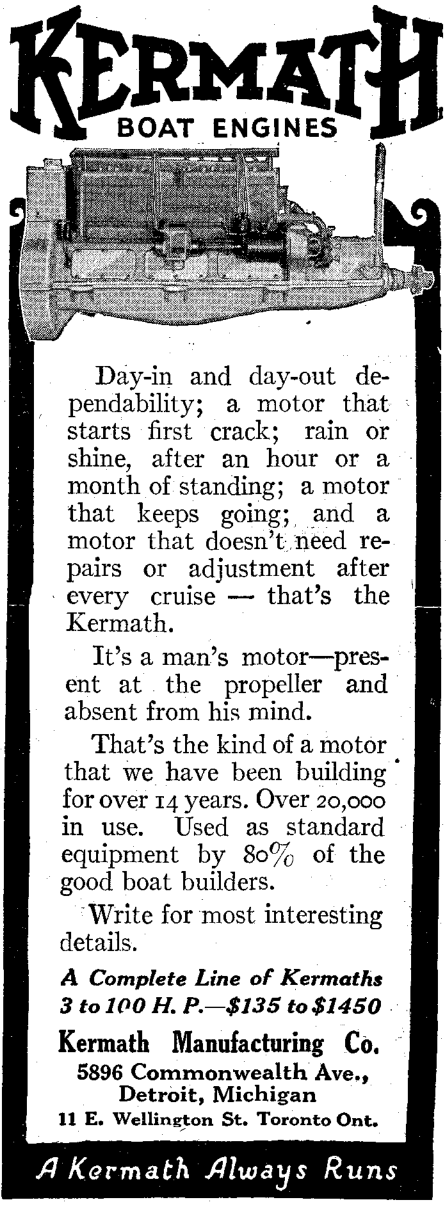
PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

instruction than the professors gave in the classes. In the hospital our daily dozen were babies to wash. I always got the big ones, for they thought I liked the big ones best."

Dr. Mosher said that the chief reasons why women doctors were opposed—and smilingly admitted that the same reasons still existed—were the belief that women were not competent, and the fear that they would usurp the field of obstetrics, one of the most lucrative fields in general practise. She is quoted as saying that:

> As late as 1859 the Philadelphia County Medical Society refused to admit women members, and issued an edict of ex-communication against any member who taught in the Pennsylvania Female Medical College, or who should consult with women physicians or male teachers of the college.
>
> "Women doctors used to be refused rooms in New York, or would be charged a prohibitive price and refused the privilege of hanging out a sign." A look about Dr. Mosher's suite of offices with its many surgical appliances told the change that has come over the world of landlords.
>
> Dr. Mosher omitted to tell of one interesting circumstance connected with her medical career. On September 26, 1881, she, with Dr. Zakrzewska and other women physicians, signed a letter to the president and trustees of Harvard University, offering a trust fund of $50,000 to provide medical education for women and entitle them to the M.D. degree. On May 2, 1882, a reply was received refusing the gift by vote of the president and fellows of Harvard.
>
> "Elizabeth Blackwell, in her search for an Alma Mater, was told that the only way was to don men's attire and enter the classes quietly," said the doctor. "Geneva University finally admitted her as a woman, altho she shocked Geneva society inexpressibly. By the time it came my turn to enter the profession I was admitted to a great university. That was perhaps the chief reason why I was received with greater honor when I came to practise. If I had graduated from a smaller or a woman's college, my reception might have been different."
>
> Even the pioneer women doctors, however, were imbued with the false standards of behavior in those early days, for Dr. Mosher told a story of Elizabeth Blackwell's graduation from college and her refusal to march in the procession in the church because "it was not ladylike."
>
> The doctor took up a book and read an extraction from an editorial in the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* of February 16, 1853, to prove the attitude of that time toward women doctors. "It is not a matter to be laughed down as readily as was at first anticipated," read the editorial. "The serious inroads made by female physicians in obstetrical business, one of the essential branches of income to a majority of well-established practitioners, make it natural enough to inquire what course it is best to pursue."
>
> Dr. Mosher said women had to fight every step of the way. "The fight against women members of county medical societies continued," she said, "until Illinois sent a woman delegate to the American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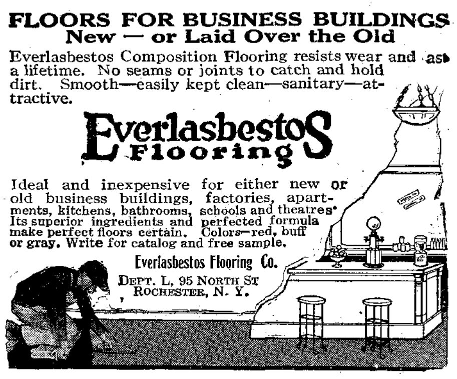
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Medical Association. Then they had to come under the wire. But it was curious that the Boston Female Medical College was started by a man."

Dr. Mosher proudly declared that when women were once admitted to medical schools, they held their own with men. She recalled that:

"Dr. Emily Call of Boston, who graduated from the University of Michigan in 1873, carried off all the honors, and her thesis on the brain was used by the professors for a basis of teaching. Dr. McCorkle said to me, 'What has become of that woman who beat us all?' I graduated in 1875, and Dr. Elizabeth H. Jerow, my classmate in hospital and college, became my partner. We started in Poughkeepsie, and in two years we were financially on our feet. That was impossible for the earlier women doctors, but times had changed and our degree from the University of Michigan gave us a standing."

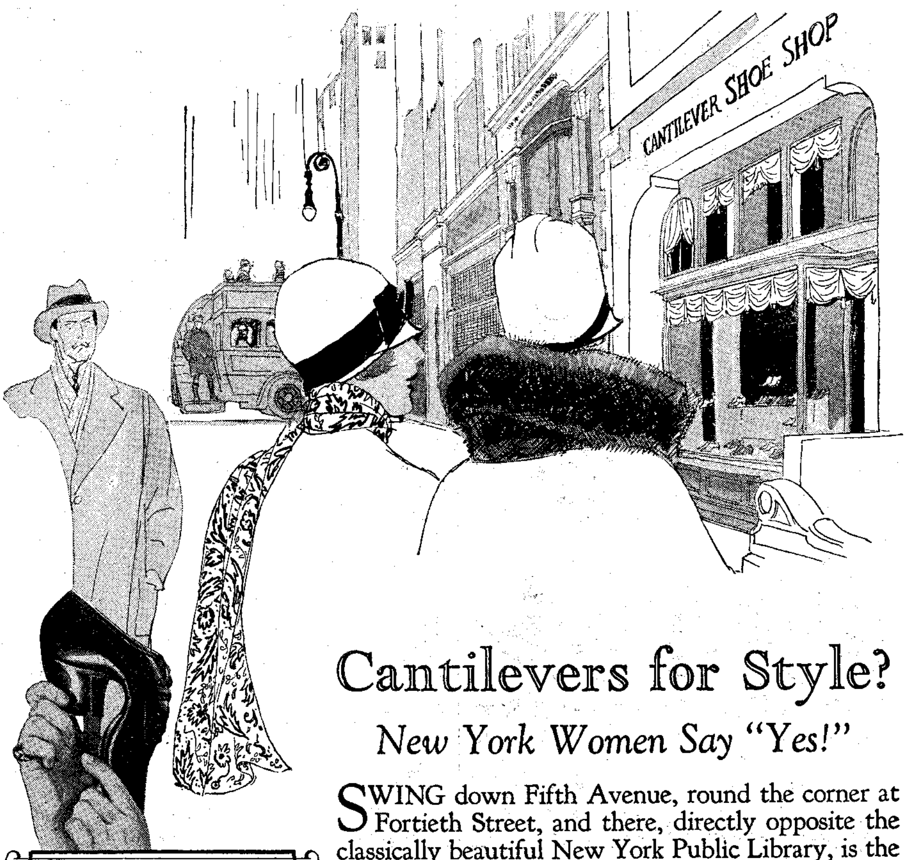
Dr. Mosher has had a varied career. She served for a time as resident physician in the State Reformatory for Women in Massachusetts, the first in the country to be conducted for women by women. She also served as substitute physician for Vassar, and later as resident physician for six years. "In the reformatory I had the opportunity to establish and equip the hospital for 500 women and 60 babies, and establish a training-school for nurses. There was not even a sheet when I went in. We had sixty calls a day at the dispensary until I changed the hour to the recreation period. Then the women did not get ill so frequently."

Dr. Mosher has traveled abroad in between times as it were. On her return from a trip she found a telegram awaiting her from Governor Long of Massachusetts, asking that she return to the superintendency of the reformatory. "I will have to put in a man if you don't take it," the Governor argued.

Pointing to an old-fashioned Rogers Group, "The Charity Patient," standing on her desk, she said, "I found that on my desk when I returned to the prison, a token of the affection of those years of service for humanity. I did not want to take up that work again, for I was all ready to enter private practise, but I felt I would be personally responsible if I refused and some other person should fail in the work. I stayed until my work of reorganization was finished.

Once more she tried to establish an office, when another call came from Vassar to be the resident physician, so again was her ambition postponed. After that she was called to establish the office of dean for the women of the University of Michigan, and was given a full professorship. "Never will I forget how I worked there," she said. "I held four distinct jobs, every one demanding much of time and strength. When I gave it up, President Angell said, 'Why do you do this?' I told him I must get back into medical harness if I ever expected to accomplish anything in my profession."

In Poughkeepsie, when she first began practising in 1875, Dr. Mosher met with great courtesy from the men doctors. She told with great glee an incident where she attended a dinner of the county medical society, was escorted to the table by the president, and formally presented with a bouquet that had previously been sent the president by an admiring patient.



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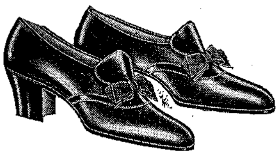

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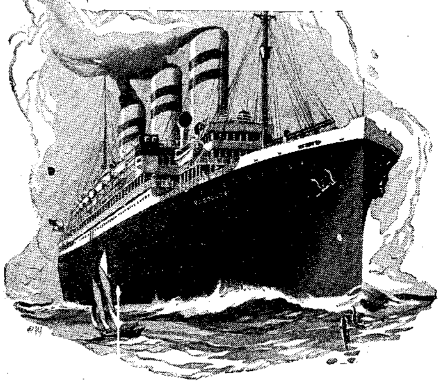

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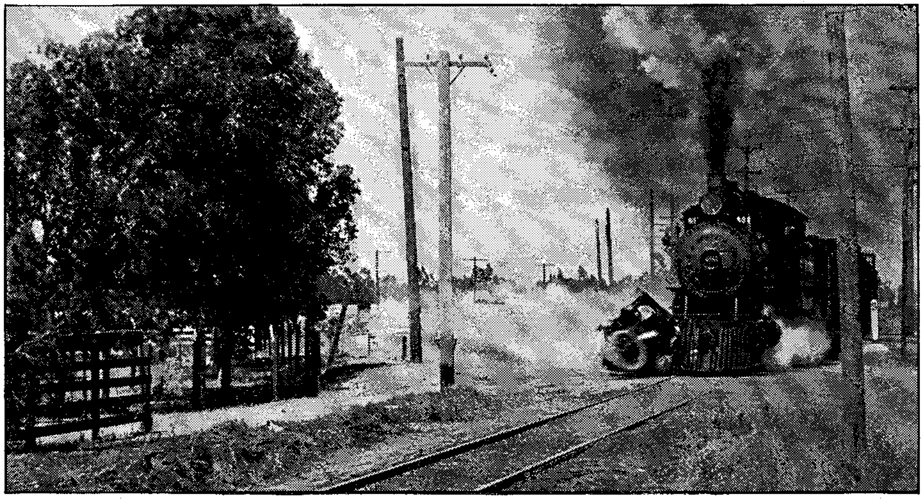
MOTORING ▾ AND ▾ AVIATION



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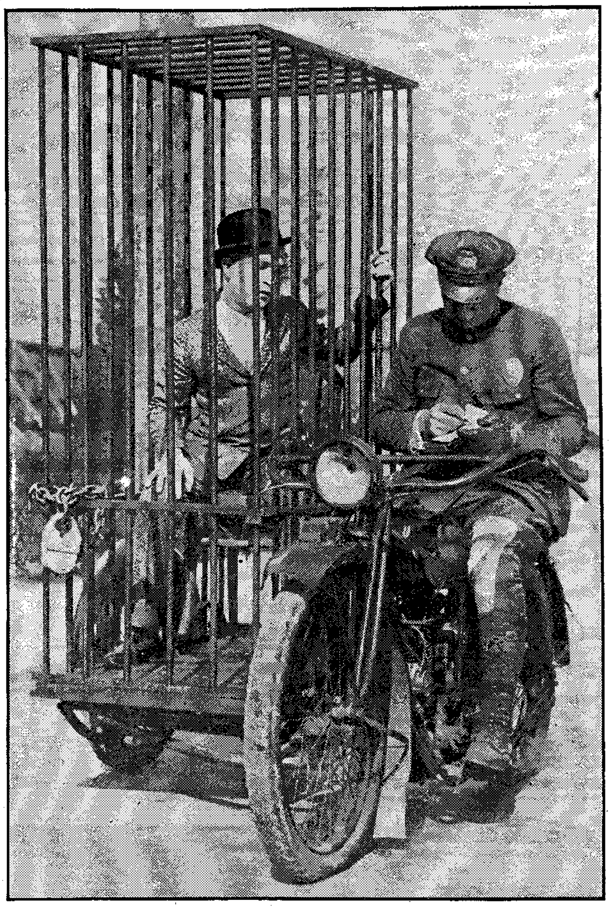
WHAT SHALL WE DO TO MAKE THE AUTO SAFER?

STAND on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-Second Street, New York, or any similar city cross-road in the country, and at the end of every fifteen minutes of normal traffic, you will have seen one car which was the cause of a death last year. This is only another way of saying, of course, that there is an average of one motor vehicle death for approximately every thousand automobiles and motor-trucks registered in the United States. The fact is, declares the man who presents these figures, "the automobile is becoming too dangerous to have around unless we can make it safer." H. W. Slauson, M.E., who makes this assertion in *The Scientific American*, was a representative at Secretary Hoover's recent Conference on Street and Highway Traffic, where measures for safeguarding our streets and highways were considered. President Coolidge has said, as Mr. Slauson points out, that if the total accidents of one year "were concentrated in the one calamity, we would shudder at the tremendous catastrophe." The fact is, of course, that the catastrophe, is quite as serious whether we kill ten thousand people at once, or scatter their deaths over the period of a year. While the total number of deaths continues to increase each year, it does not greatly cheer the average pedestrian or motorist to realize that they have not increased quite as fast as the number of automobiles. Six years ago there was one death caused by every 525 automobiles, as against the one death at present for nearly 1,000 automobiles in use—but there



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AN OBJECT LESSON IN DETROIT

Serious infringers of traffic laws are taken to jail in this contrivance, so that they may serve as a reminder and warning to others.

are several times as many automobiles on the road to-day as there were then. The only sane remedy believes Mr. Slauson, is to be found in "fewer and better laws." He agrees with at least one high insurance authority in putting little faith in any plan for general compulsory insurance. His argument runs:

> Secretary of Commerce Hoover has estimated that the total cost to the country occasioned by these automobile deaths and accidents exceeds one half billion dollars annually. Therefore, from the economic as well as from the humanitarian standpoint, stringent measures must be taken to protect the automobilists and the pedestrians from themselves and from each other.
>
> Engineering, scientific and psychological problems are involved. All of them are highly complicated by considerations of the "rights" of individuals and of the mass of the people.
>
> It is unfortunate that there are not more engineers and scientists in our law-making bodies. The tremendous mechanical success of the automobile has been made possible very largely by standardization. This has been reached through conferences of chief engineers and designers, by the adoption of standards which suit the majority of manufacturers, rather than any individual one.
>
> Our motor-car laws, on the other hand, have been written apparently from just the opposite view-point. Each State, in order to maintain its individuality and to assert its heritage of States' rights, seems to go out of its way to make its motor-vehicle laws as different from those of its neighbors as is possible.
>
> In some States, a minor may drive a car of any size or weight. In others, a license and examination is required from every operator. Some give traffic approaching from the right-hand side the right-of-way; others require a stop at every railroad grade-crossing; some compel the use of rear-view mirrors; still others prohibit the use of a searchlight or spotlight unless its movement is restricted to the downward position.
>
> The resulting chaos which confronts the driver who has occasion to cross several State boundary lines may well be imagined. He tries to conform to every highway and traffic law, but he may be "called down" for such a variety of seemingly minor infractions that he is likely soon to lose respect for all motor-vehicle laws. The enforcement officers of neighboring States are also confronted with a difficult situation, for, while the theory that "ignorance of the law is no defense" may be applied, the purpose of the law should be to make compliance and observance easy and almost automatic, rather than as difficult as the solution of the most complicated cross-word puzzle.
>
> But Secretary of Commerce Hoover has justified his engineering training. Realizing the extent to which highway safety depends upon a greater standardization of State, county, and city motor-vehicle laws, he has formed a council of national scope to deal with the situation. The mass of highway vehicles in this country operate under a variety of conditions. It is only by an interchange of ideas, originating in every part of the United States, that any attempt can be made to correlate and standardize the formation, operation and enforcement of such laws.
>
> Consequently, this National Highway Safety Council which met in Washington

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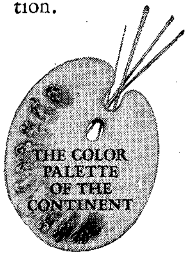

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

a few weeks ago, was composed of State highway commissioners, railroad men, automobile manufacturers, delegates from Drivers and Motor Car Owners' Association, city engineers, and police officers from every section of the country. The recommendations which were evolved. after careful consideration by a marvelously efficient system of committee organization, form the nucleus of ideal laws and methods of enforcement. These have been submitted to the lawmaking bodies of every State and form a working basis for the first serious attempt at a standardization and unification which should result in a marked decrease of highwayaccidents.

It may be asked why the railroads were represented at a conference dealing entirely with highway safety, inasmuch as railroad trains run upon their own right-of-way. But trains must cross highways—at least some highways—at grade, and statistics show that a goodly percentage of the deaths attributed to the automobile have been occasioned when the driver endeavors to dispute the right-of-way of a railroad train. Nor is the damage confined entirely to the vehicle and its occupants, for railroad managers can show some of their most valued engineers made nervous wrecks overnight because of the shock occasioned by casualties at grade-crossings, casualties which could have been prevented had the driver of the car or truck exercised due precaution. And speaking of trucks, it is worthy of note that many railroad trains, some carrying passengers, have been derailed and serious accidents caused, by striking a heavily loaded motor-vehicle.

It can easily be shown that many of these accidents occur at grade crossings at which the view of the oncoming train is obstructed in one or both directions. Figures have indicated, however, that even a large percentage of grade-crossing accidents take place at those open crossings where the oncoming train may be seen a half-mile or more away. The reason for this is probably due to the fact that the motorist feels that he may easily beat the train to the crossing. Either through a miscalculation of its speed or by inexpert handling of his car, he reaches the track at the same time as the train approaches the highway.

We do not know, exactly, how many trees are used every year to be converted into lumber to replace the railroad grade-crossing gates which are smashed annually by approaching motor-vehicles. The "gate crasher" seems to be increasing instead of decreasing among the motoring fraternity, and strenuous efforts will need to be taken to protect him from himself.

The above facts were emphasized so strongly at Secretary Hoover's conference, that recommendations were made empowering the State Highway Commission, the Public Service Commission and other bodies serving such a purpose, tc designate certain unprotected and dangerous railroad-crossings at which every motorist would be compelled to come to a full stop before crossing the track. As is frequently the case, comments Mr. Slauson:

> This is another instance in which the careful and law-abiding driver must suffer for the sins of the careless operator. But

this is true, too, with the speed laws which, while intended primarily to curb the reckless driver, apply to the careful and expert owner as well.

Education of school-children as well as of other pedestrians, efficient regulations governing one-way streets, parking and general city traffic conditions, proper control of blinding lights and adequate enforcement of fewer but more drastic laws—all these represent some of the ways in which the present terrific toll of highway accidents will be reduced. Each phase is worthy of separate discussion of its own.

The individual pedestrian may be right in certain cases, it is admitted, but, says Mr. Slauson:

> Some pedestrians, evidently, are direct descendants of the original chicken which first fluttered across the road in front of our great-grandfather's ox-cart; and if this be so, on the other hand, the blood of Jehu must course through the veins of many of our automobile drivers.

As an indication, however, of the extent of the investigation and the far-reaching consequences of the recommendations to be followed, it is interesting to observe that the conference strongly favors the licensing and examination of every individual car driver, with the suspension of absolute revocation of such license following minor or serious breaches of the traffic law regulating highway safety. This means that no person will be allowed to sit at the wheel of a moving automobile without first having passed a physical and mental examination as well as a test for driving ability.

One of the requirements recommended in the mental test is the ability to read English. At first sight this may seem to be a rather severe requirement, but when we remember the number of warning signs necessary to control the efficiency and safety of traffic, a knowledge of the English language is seen to be absolutely necessary. A driver who can not understand the warnings of a detour, railroad-crossing or a sharp curve, represents a menace to others as well as to himself.

In connection with the use of warning signs, one of the most constructive recommendations which has yet been made is that which attempts to abolish the advertising signs made to imitate a road direction or other warning signal, a type of which is all too frequent on our main traveled highway. Some of these signs read, for example, "STOP," and in smaller letters under this warning, something like "Hot dogs five hundred feet around the corner." As in the fable of the boy who cried "wolf" when there was none, the principal danger of such signs lies in the liability that the average motorist will grow so used to them that he ignores the real danger signs when they appear.

These comments indicate only a few of the strenuous efforts which must be taken to curb and control the fast-growing motor traffic of our city and country highways. The motor-vehicle is too efficient, too valuable, too necessary an instrument of transportation, for it to be allowed to be guilty of even 10 per cent. of the deaths and accidents with which it is charged.

Owners, drivers, manufacturers, State and city officials, must continue this cooperation to the point where the efficiency of the modern motor-car and the ability to use it will be combined with a very radical decrease in the number of avoidable as well as the so-called "unavoidable" accidents and deaths which are occurring in alarming numbers nowadays on our highways.

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Griddle Cakes—Maple Syrup
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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

ABOLISHING THE "CLEVER" DRIVER

JOHN SKID, who thinks he is a pretty smart automobile driver, and Henry Speed, who has his own ideas how a man ought to drive, may have to submerge their lively individualities, and come down, or perhaps up, to the level of common safety. For it has been discovered, it appears, that the average driver does not cause accidents. The man who obeys the ordinary rules of the road, the really "pedestrian" motorist, gets along with the least danger to himself and others. Predictions now floating around in automotive circles, reports William Ullman of the Ullman Feature Service, indicate that a sort of modified railroad-type regulation of motor traffic may be on the cards for summer trial. According to Mr. Ullman's view of the situation:

It seems that there has been too much individuality in driving for the safety of the general public and the good of motordom as a whole. On this basis it is believed by many that the automobilist of the near future will be just part of a huge system, and no more of an entity than anyone else.

There appears to be considerable proof to support such a prediction. The boulevard system, for instance, regards all automobile drivers as cogs in a great traffic-control wheel. It makes no difference whether you are internationally known or the grocer's driver, a beginner or a race-track idol, you stop when the lights direct you to do so, and start only when the others start.

This will probably be a surprize to the many motorists who have ideas of their own as to how traffic shall be directed, and who frequently demonstrate them. When a man has made up his mind that what the country needs are drivers who can stand out as shining examples of good behavior and common sense, it isn't very encouraging to be told that the time is coming when he will be but a part of a great system that will recognize no individual merits.

The shock is partly absorbed, however, when the subject is properly analyzed. The extreme individualist may be convinced that his way is the right way, but there are many facts to be considered. Perhaps the most important of these is to step into the rôle of the "other fellow" just a moment.

This process reveals the troubles many drivers experience when individualists are trying out their plans. Any scheme, traffic experts maintain, that is different and that is tried by a small proportion of the traffic units is bound to create a disturbance regardless of whether the scheme is inherently good or bad. In other words, it seems that if John Doe sees a point in driving very slowly at a certain point a dozen other drivers who would run at a little higher speed are annoyed. Such annoyance results frequently in serious accidents due to John Doe's exclusive brand of care.

The tendency of traffic regulation is to subordinate, even submerge, individuality, in order to keep every unit doing the same thing. It is a case where the majority rules.

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individuality in driving must be the chief cause of accidents, for there has never been an instance where the average of a group of drivers got into trouble simultaneously.

This point is rather interesting with respect to speed. It is a matter of record that automobilists everywhere are driving faster and faster. Speeds of twenty-five, thirty and thirty-five miles an hour are becoming rather common in many cities, and highway speeds are proportionally higher. Observers will stand at the street-corners and watch this traffic speed by, often reaching the conclusion that this increased average speed is the reason for the great number of annual accidents and fatalities.

But what are the facts? Which drivers of the hundreds passing get into trouble? Those that are keeping up the pace, following the crowds? Or those that are exceeding the average speed or lagging behind according to their own notions of how traffic ought to move? The writer reports that:

It is maintained that if the average of the drivers were wrong in running at the average speed, regardless of what that speed happened to be in miles per hour, the average driver would smash into something. That he does nothing of the sort is encouraging many persons to believe that the answer to safety is to submerge individuality and keep all drivers driving alike.

An effort would be made, of course, to improve the average. But this would be accomplished by means of changes in traffic control, not through individuality of the drivers.

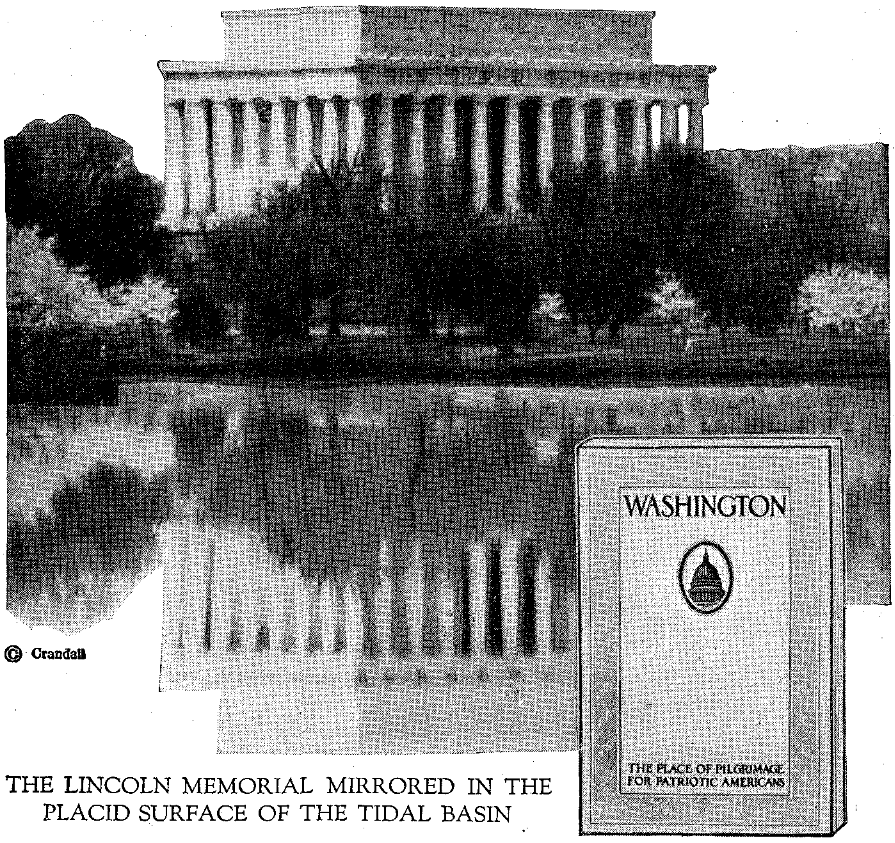
If, for instance, it is found advisable to speed up traffic the officials would reduce the time allowed for cross traffic in the boulevard system, or perhaps shorten the intervals for the boulevard traffic. Drivers, finding that they could not travel as far between stops as they used to, would drive a little faster. In doing so they would discover that it is essential to have better brakes, better adjusted motors, and to be more efficient in the handling of their cars. Greater speed could be attained, therefore, without danger.

Should an individual motorist take a notion to cover greater distances between stops, the chances are ten to one that he would soon feature in an accident. He would be out of key with the whole scheme. He would be sacrificing safety to individuality.

It is to offset this sort of danger that traffic experts are turning to the plan of developing traffic as a whole rather than considering it as composed of varying units. At present there is a tendency to give the right-of-way to persons who seem to be capable of getting across quickly. There is a lot of discrimination in traffic control as a result of recognizing varying grades of experience, and now and again there is a miscalculation, and some one pays the penalty.

In railroad traffic control individuality is totally eliminated. An engineer has to be up to the average of competency before he is allowed to pilot at all. Any skill he reveals over and above this the roads regard as velvet, and they count upon it only to minimize trouble in the event that the system as a whole goes wrong.

An engineer is supposed to operate on a definite schedule. He may be perfectly capable of making time between points, but the system forces him to submerge his



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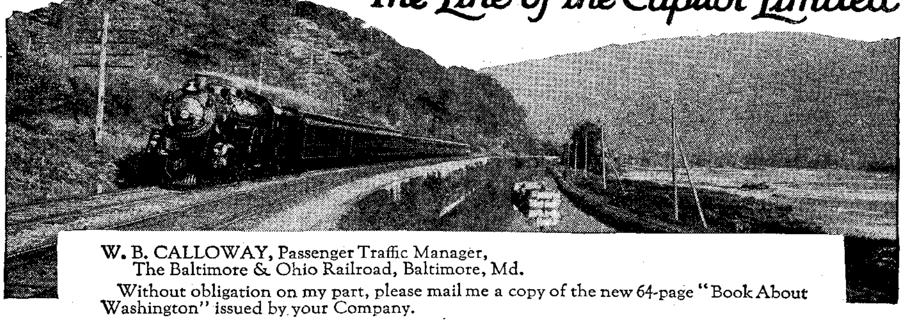

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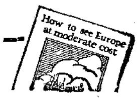
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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

individuality and operate his train in the same way that other engineers along the same line operate theirs. The result is that there are fewer bursts of individuality and fewer accidents.

Something on this order would seem to be developing in motordom. And if there is no other argument in favor of it, one is forced to admit that there is something in borrowing a leaf from the experience of an older and wiser form of transportation.

UPS AND DOWNS OF THE FLYING BOOTLEGGERS

THE airplane, both as used over land and over water, has a been playing a big part in smashing the Prohibition laws, according to reports collected by Federal officials, and it is expected to be prominent in the hootch-smuggling business this summer, especially along the northern border between the United States and Canada. In the southern border regions, airplanes and their drivers have been busy all winter, we are told, with varying fortunes and misfortunes. Getting down to specific cases, Howard Mingos reports in the Kansas City *Star:*

When a party of Prohibition agents were returning from an exploring trip outside of a Texas border town, not long ago, they saw an airplane approaching low over the horizon. From a speck in the sky it grew in size until they could hear the hum of the engine. Then the humming ceased.

The agents watched as the machine glided toward a near-by field. They stopt their motor-car and ran toward the spot where the plane would land, to be of service in case of accident.

It was not much of a crash as crashes go. A tire was blown out and the machine bounced up on the air like a football, to settle back in lopsided fashion on one wing.

"Everything all right?" asked one of the Prohibition men.

"Yep, nobody hurt."

"Can we give you a lift into town?" The agents noticed that the second occupant of the plane was a woman.

And then their luck held good, for by their own admission many of the most important discoveries are the result of chance occurrences such as this. One of them discovered a thin liquid stream trickling out of the bottom of the plane.

"What's that?"

"Oh, that?" replied the pilot. "That's gasoline. Fuel tank sprang a leak, and that's what brought us down. Don't come too near with that cigar or you will blow up the works!"

"Oh, I guess not. Not with that stuff. It's a dirty yellow, for one thing; and no doubt the alcohol in it is too poor to burn."

The pilot and the woman were placed under arrest.

"Just our luck," she moaned. "We had to flop right here in a nest of rum-hounds. Now who'd a thought it?"

"Oh, shut up!" exclaimed the pilot. "If you had taken my advice, we wouldn't have been here. But, no, you wanted to make the trip in broad daylight. Couldn't wait until dark."

It developed that she was the real boss

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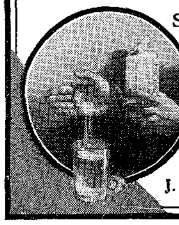

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of the outfit. The pilot, one of the thousands trained during the war and prevented by the Armistice from having his fling at the great adventure, was making up for lost time by chauffeuring a machine on an international flying liquor route. The proprietress had gone over the border to check up that end of the business.

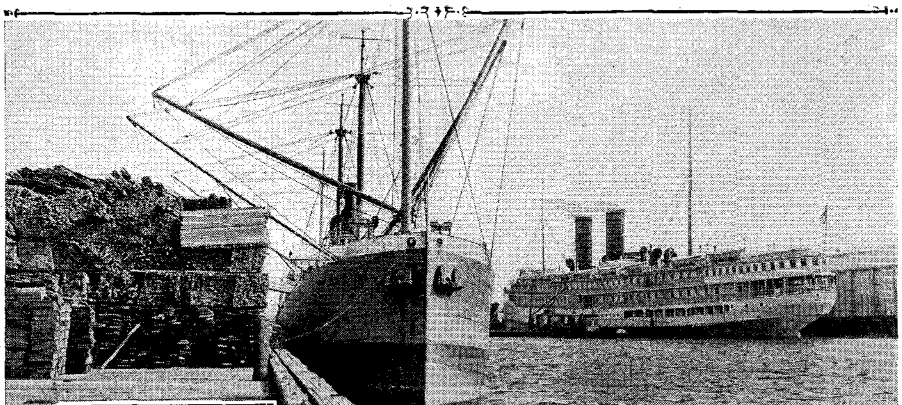
Their arrest led the officials on a quest into Mexico, where they recently uncovered another flying circus, preparing to do a vast business smuggling Chinese into the country at $1,000 a passenger. It was designed to be a much easier and better-paying proposition than ferrying liquor.

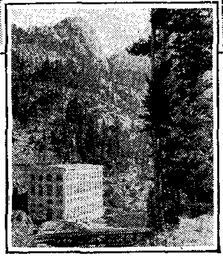
That is the strangest fact about aerial rum-running, and enforcement agents can not understand why bootleggers persist in using airplanes. The long-distance smuggling of bottled goods is hardly a paying proposition. The average cast-off Army or Navy plane can not carry sufficient cargoes to pay the owners for the investment and the risk involved; for a flight over hundreds of miles of relatively hostile territory at night means that a forced landing will wreck machine and contents, which under no circumstances can be salvaged.

The officials are now working upon the theory that the average rum-running enterprise by way of the air is only a blind to facilitate the illegal importation of drugs and aliens. The Mexican plot possest untold possibilities. The Chinese had been assembled at strategic points in the sister republic. The woman bootlegger, it turned out, had a grudge against the new organization because it was hiring her pilots and mechanics at higher wages than she could afford to pay, and she was paying them $300 and $400 a week. After her arrest she turned informer. For the present both organizations are out of business.

There are other borders, of course, and other organizations. The police of Winnipeg have had their aerial mystery. They found an abandoned plane in the snow outside of town. It was equipped with skis, and could have landed or taken off on the snow or ice. A few days later, as Mr. Mingos reports:

> They found another machine a few miles away, similarly equipped and loaded with Canadian whisky. Both craft were American, evidently, because they bore no Dominion registry numbers or other identification marks such as are required under the Canadian air laws.
>
> The average pilot will assert that very little aerial smuggling is being done anywhere. He will offer figures to prove that it is economically impractical. But the coast-guard cutter *Seminole*, cruising off the Jersey coast last August, came upon two pilots who were glad to come on board and explain a part of the system which pays. They had been employed to carry an agent from shore to the rum fleet cruising ten or fifteen miles offshore. It was the task of the agent to pick up, if he could, the particular ship for which his employers were waiting, to mark its exact location and, returning to land, notify the shore organization, so they could go out in surface craft and take off the contraband. For this the pilots were paid $225 a flight lasting on the average an hour and a half.
>
> On this occasion their engine had faltered in a headwind several miles off the coast; and they had come down in a tossing sea which momentarily threatened to swamp their craft. While they were being warmed with food and clothing aboard the cutter,





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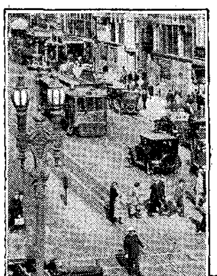

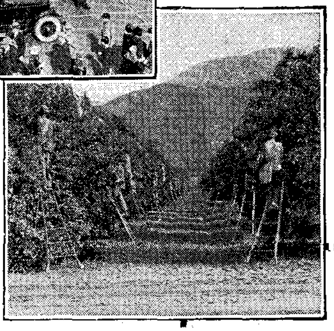

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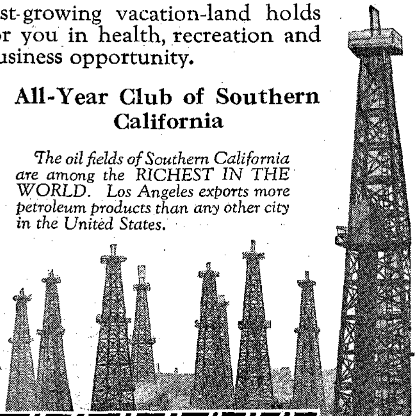

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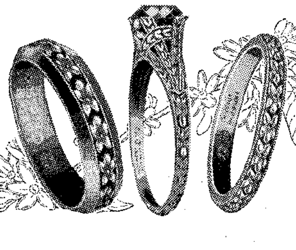

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

they told many stories of other pilots, names deleted, of course, who had sought to make a fortune carrying the stuff to shore. This led the flying officers in the coast-guard service to recommend that a squadron of seaplanes be attached to the government cordon drawn about the rum fleet, the planes to be used to trail both air and surface craft to their landing-places whenever they were sighted running inshore with illicit cargoes. It has not yet been undertaken here, but they are doing it in Sweden and Finland.

Changing the scene to our own northland, the writer suggests that:

When the winter's snows have melted out of the frozen North it may develop that the people of Yukon Territory have not suffered so much from the drought which threatened them because of our Eighteenth Amendment. A squadron of planes was organized several months ago to ferry liquors across the twenty-mile strip of American territory known as the Alaskan Panhandle. Then the Canadian officials were informed that the United States would maintain its sovereign rights in the air over its lands, that while King George's subjects in the Yukon district possibly deserved sympathy, still it would hardly be cricket for Canadian liquor planes to traffic over our supposedly arid countryside. It was reported that the plan was abandoned, but the Prohibition people are not so sure. They have not yet received much cooperation from any nation.

Take the Bahamas as a striking and, incidentally, shocking example. There under the British flag are great units financed with English pounds and American dollars ready to purvey all kinds of alcoholic beverages to whomsoever will take them away. More than a dozen flying-boats have come to grief in one way or another since the internecine war between the wets and the drys started in this country. Some of the outlying islands of the Bahamas are so near Florida's east coast that a flying trip requires only an hour, the route virtually paved with smaller islands sufficient to afford shelter to a machine forced down to the surface. Yet two young men disappeared over one of the routes several months ago. No trace of them has been found.

A pilot recently left Florida after a year spent trying to do a paying business with his liquor plane. He even resorted to publicity, a rare thing for one in that sort of game. This aerial daredevil, as some of them like to be known, returned to Miami one day at noon, rushed to the police headquarters and told a tale which in substance was this: He had been commissioned as the only flying Prohibition agent, he said; and alone and unaided he had flown out to sea in his own machine. There he had come upon a boat of rum-runners. Flying low, he ordered them to surrender. They shot at him. He returned the fire. Ensued a running-flying sort of a fight, until his gasoline tank was punctured by a bullet; and he was forced to give up the chase.

The truth was that he had shot his own boat several times, using his own machine-gun, which he had bought for a song. He hoped by means of the publicity he received to be taken into partnership with one of the larger bootlegging concerns. The reverse occurred. He went North to start over again. This time it was on a

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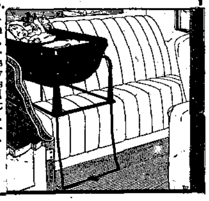

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route between Montreal and upper New York State. On his first flight with a load, he crashed. That put him out of business.

Private enterprises in Canada take rather good care of the American pilots who land for loads. They change the landing terminus at irregular intervals to escape detection and prevent the pilot from being picked up for flying over Canada without a license. One well-known pilot is credited with being the most successful of the whole fraternity.

He admits having cracked up four machines. At an average cost of $12,000 for planes, engines and replacement of spare parts, they represent a heavy investment, not to mention a modern motor hearse employed to haul the goods into New York and adjoining suburbs after they have been landed on Long Island.

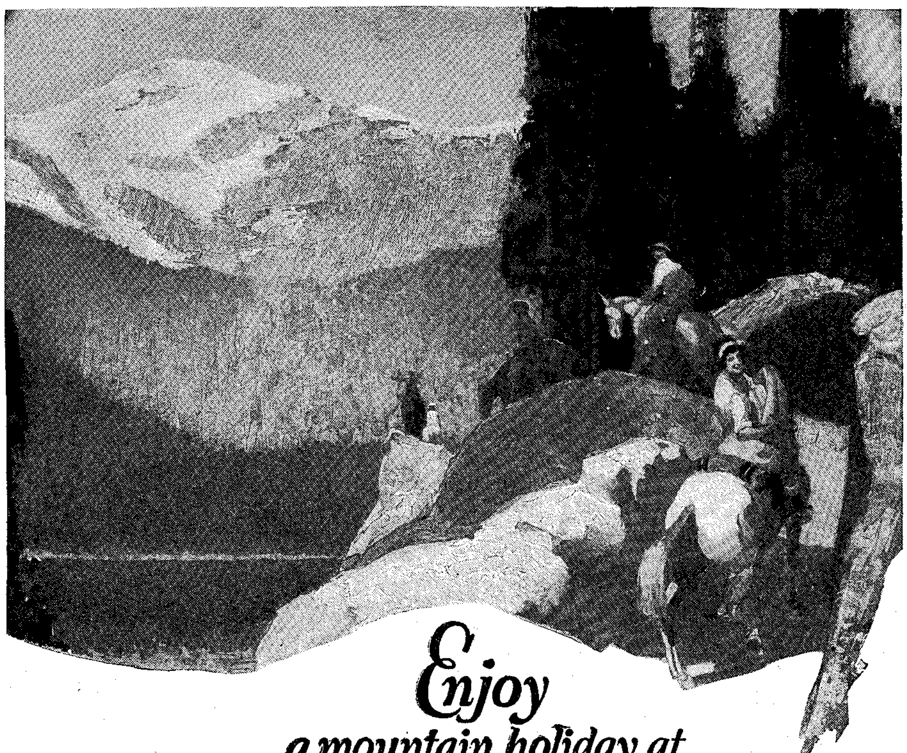
There was a convention of a national organization within one hundred and fifty miles of Kansas City some months ago. Until the second day it was a dry party, a particularly dry party in a small town, yet one that boasted a landing-field. The delegates to the convention were promised refreshments on the second afternoon. And they arrived on schedule. An airplane flew in from the East.

The machine was hauled into the hangar and burlap bags full of something or other were trundled out to waiting motor cars. The whole town soon knew about it, but nothing was done to bring down the law. The pilot was a popular idol during his sojourn. They say that when he finally flew away his machine described many curlicues, high and low, over the crowds, who applauded vigorously at such skill and daring even under the influence of his own illegal wares.

OVER THE DANUBE IN A HYDROPLANE

FICTION is taking over the airplane; and there is a realism in some of the later writing which indicates, apparently, that authors are beginning to describe airplaning from actual experience rather than from the unfettered imagination which seemed to inspire much of the earlier effort. The following little scene, from the series on "Helen and Warren" which Mabel Herbert Urner writes for the Bell Syndicate, might be a first-hand description of a flight over the Danube:

> Without a tremor of apprehension, Helen settled back for their return flight.
>
> In thrilled anticipation of another two hours above the clouds, she watched the plane skim along the Danube, gathering speed for the ascent.
>
> Saturday they had airplaned over from Vienna. Three enchanted days in Budapest and now—hydroplaning back!
>
> Like a great sea-gull the winged craft swept along the river toward the bridges—gray spectral arches in this early-morning mist.
>
> Were they to fly over them? Or not take to the air until well beyond?
>
> The pilot was now signaling over his shoulder. The cue for them to lean forward—to make easier the ascent. That was why Warren and the stout Hungarian had been seated in front.
>
> A jolt, a lurch! A deafening roar of the engine as they rose from the water.
>
> Now in the air, the first bridge loomed menacingly ahead.
>
> They were flying low—the bridge perilously near! Could they clear it?
>
> Helen caught her breath and gript the



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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

back of Warren's seat. A swift glance at the man beside her—a thin, nervous Italian. His crouching posture and evident alarm grotesqued the dignity of his pince-nez and pointed beard.

But just as a crash seemed inevitable, the plane shot upward—clearing the bridge.

The needed elevation now attained, they all four sank back into their seats, the Italian mopping his forehead with a lavender handkerchief.

"Dear, wasn't that awfully close?" she shouted into Warren's ear.

"Looked so," he shrugged. "But guess this Johnnie knows his job."

On up the river, beyond the market, past the great hotels along the Quai. Now they were soaring over the bridge that leads to the Royal Palace on the Buda side. How bleak and deserted that great walled castle in this early-morning haze!

Over the Margitsziget, that Arcadian island in the Danube between Buda and Pest—then on past the last bridge.

Their farewell glimpse of Budapest! It would soon only be a memory. Wistfully Helen looked back at the mist-veiled domes.

At every lurch, the man beside her clutched the arms of his seat. Plainly his first air trip!

With conscious superiority, Helen saw him appraise her suitcase—labeled evidence of their previous flight.

Those extra labels she had asked for? A flurried search in her handbag. Yes, she had them—for the trunks left in Vienna.

The clouds that had shrouded the sunrise were now dispersing—leaving a flushed, radiant sky.

And the river below, a zigzag blue ribbon through patches of green and brown.

As a hydroplane could land only on water, for safety they must keep over the Danube all the way to Vienna. An elysian voyage!

The pilot's aide gave an added sense of security. Their flight over had been with a lone pilot.

This was also a four-passenger plane, but the appointments more luxurious. Gray cloth upholstery and gray silk curtains, edged with blue beads. The beads—a frivolous touch in this chariot of the sky.

In the glass-enclosed cabin they were comfortably protected from the furious wind that knifed the goggled, ear-capped pilot and his aide.

The Hungarian was now studying a map, locating the villages.

From so great a height they all looked the same. A cluster of red-roofed, toy houses with a steepled church and a white-dotted graveyard.

Those cemeteries rarely visible from train or boat—yet from a plane, the conspicuous note of every town.

Seven villages could now be seen along the valley. And in each—that ominous white-dotted plot.

Those crawling atoms, how futile seemed their lives! A few troubled years that led only to another dot in their churchyard.

The futility of all life! The triviality of all worries. How fleeting—how inconsequential!

A sudden mist obliterated sky and earth. They had plunged into a cloud!

Were they going slower? Or was the dense vapor muffling the engine's roar?

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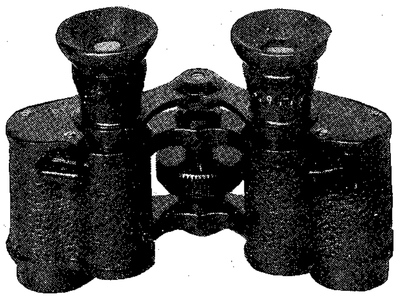

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How could the pilot steer in this blinding fog? Nothing to guide him!

With trembling hands, the Italian opened a bag at his feet. A glimpse of tortoise-shell fittings, as he took out a sustaining flask.

As suddenly as they had plunged into the clouds, they now emerged above them. Again the blue sky! Again the sunlight sparkled on the varnished wings, with their cryptic letters—"H M A C A."

But now they were in another world—above the clouds!

A strange white world, like a vision of the polar region. The vast cloud-ocean below might be a snow-covered landscape.

"Look down there!" Warren shouted back. "Great sight!"

Then she saw it—that weird phenomena!

Below, on the white cloud-ocean, a dark phantom plane! Their shadow!

An uncanny apparition chasing after them. Skipping along the foamy clouds.

Then, to enhance the magic of this etheric world, their pursuing shadow was encircled by a rainbow. A complete iris, lying flat below them on the white-frothed sea! A glorious-hued ring around their impish specter.

The rainbow, the shadow, and this isolated, snow-carpeted world!

"Hand me the camera!" boomed Warren. "Want to try for that shadow."

Lowering the window beside him, he flung off his hat, and leaned far out.

"Oh, not any more!" shrilled Helen, when he prepared for the third exposure. "I want some of the plane—with me standing by it!"

"Going to nail that shadow! Never get another chance at a sight like that."

But the next second—again in the enveloping vapor!

Were they sinking through the cloud-sea—or was it lashing up to submerge them?

Soon they could see the earth. How strange after that celestial world!

On and on they flew, following the river far below. At times across great wooded bends and peninsulas cutting off miles of the Danube's winding course.

The Hungarian was now calling attention to a miniature boat in the river.

"Boat for Vienna," explained Warren, handing back the camera. "Left Budapest last night—doesn't get in till six. We'll 'light there in forty minutes."

The midget boat seemed barely to move in the now gray-green stream.

That sun-glinted thread along the bank—a railway! A creeping toy train.

Only forty minutes now! Helen wished it were hours. Charioting through the sky! Life offered nothing more exhilarating.

But her enthusiasm was not shared by the Italian beside her. Anxious glances at his watch betrayed his eagerness to land. Was it fear or dizziness?

Great heights always made her dizzy—but not these air trips. Perhaps because they were detached from the earth. Not peering down from a building.

"See that smoke?" Warren sighted a smudge on the horizon. "Must be Vienna."

And then without warning, without even a preparatory jolt—came a swift, terrifying dive. Downward, straight down! A sickening drop!

Helen's scream was lost in the roar.

Then a steadying lurch! Her held-breath relaxed, as they again shot upward.

What did it mean? Something wrong with the engine?

Now, as they sped smoothly along, the

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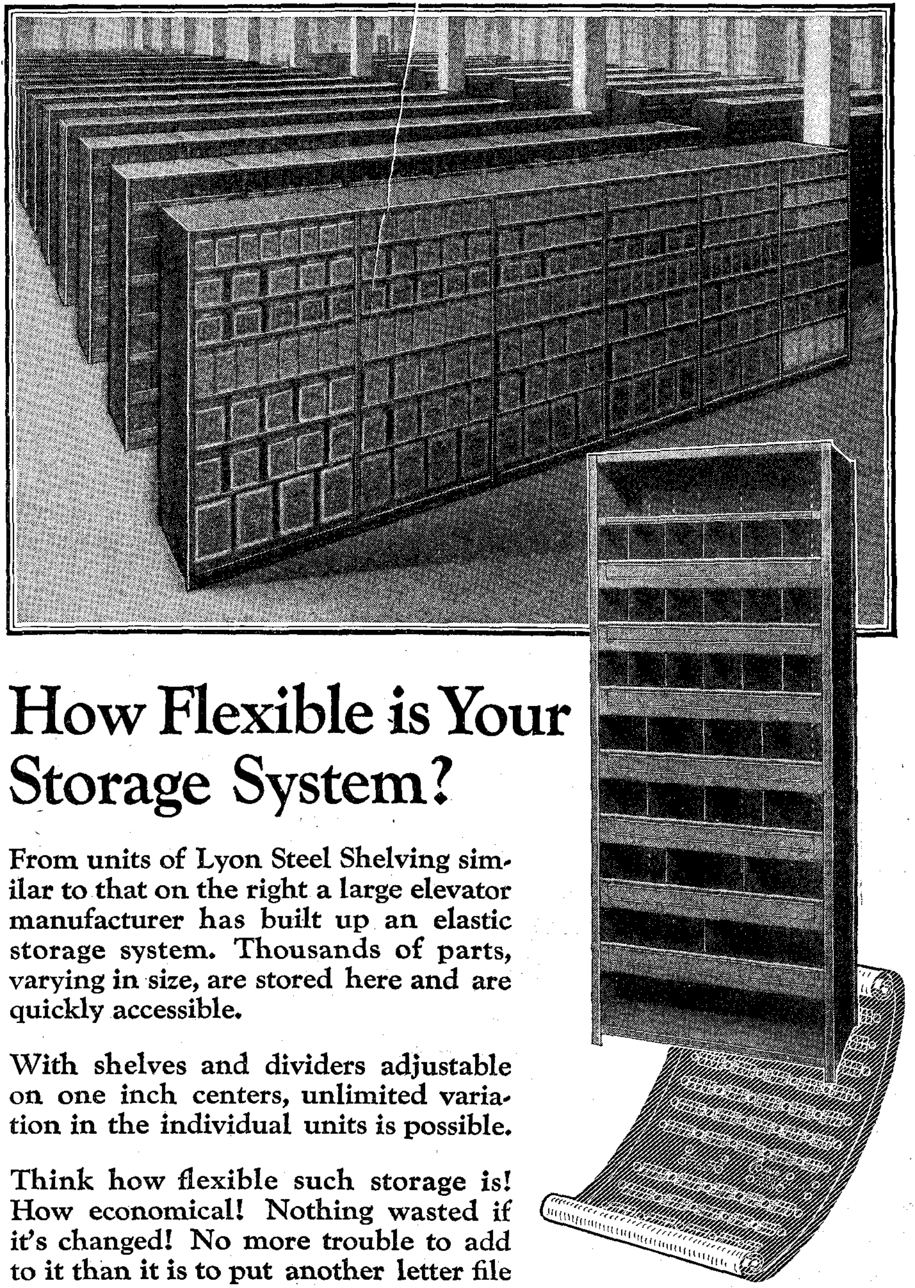

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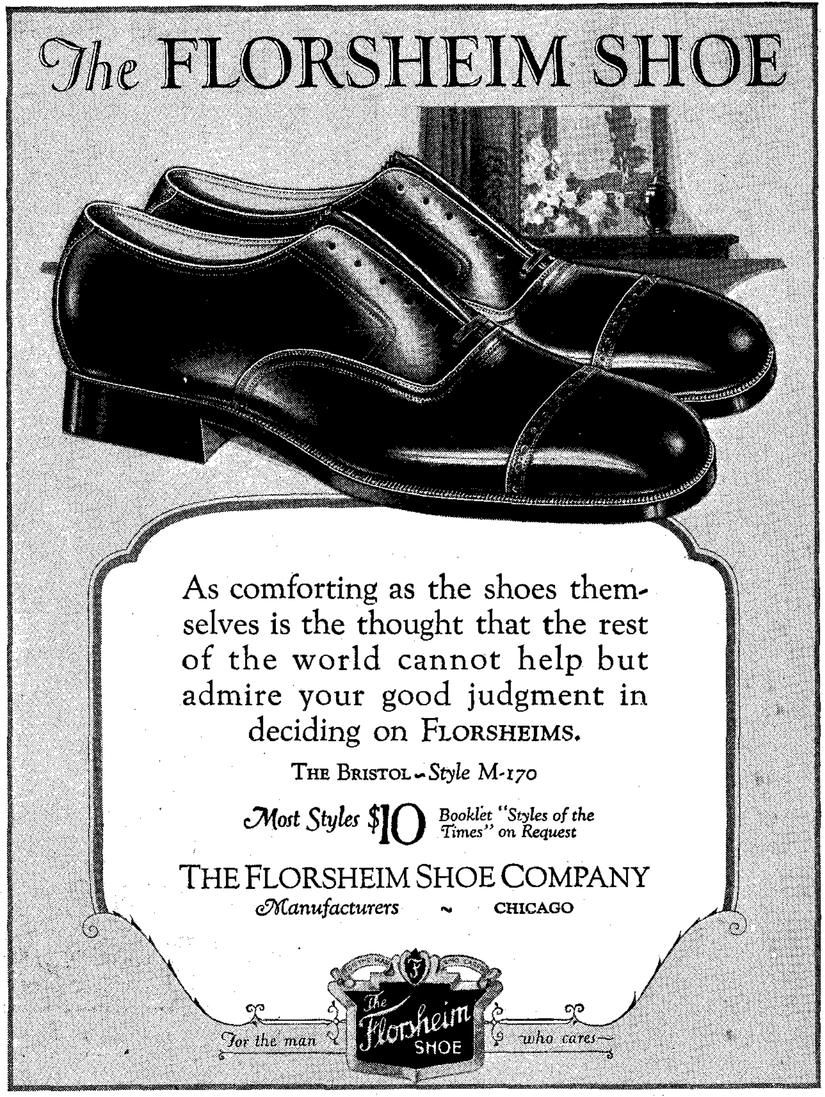

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

wind-reddened pilot turned to grin back at them—waving at something ahead.

Another plane flying by! Suddenly it dropt. A sheer dip—then up again!

So the aerial gymnastics had been merely a passing greeting! The planes signaling each other. A strenuous salutation!

The nerve-shattered Italian now fairly spluttered. Leaning forward, he shouted his indignation to the Hungarian in front.

Nearing Vienna! Cathedral spires now pierced the smoke-screened horizon.

They were flying lower. The landscape heaving upward!

Was that the dock ahead? Much swifter this descent than their circling landing at Budapest. Was it easier to alight on the water?

Slanting straight down to the river now. Would they plunge into it?

Nearer—nearer. Hardly a splash when they struck the water!

Now they were skimming along with slackening speed.

At the dock, three men stood ready to help them land.

The door unlocked, Warren scrambled out and swung Helen to the platform.

The irate Italian started to berate the pilot, who only laughed and shrugged.

A WOMAN'S ADVICE ON MOTOR CAMPING

ENTIRELY too many articles have been written on motor-camping, the new national pastime, without taking into account the woman's point of view. Consequently, complains a wife who has accompanied her husband on several tours, the wise male gives advice on everything from cup grease to artificial bait—matters that may contribute to the pleasure of the journey, but may not be quite as essential as how to sleep, and what to eat and wear. It is about time, she says, for an article to be prepared for the benefit of the wife, and written by one of her sisters, whereby "any woman will be advised as to what she ought to do to make her touring trip a real delight to her." The writer, Mrs. Jean Cunningham, announces, in *The Motor Camper and Tourist:*

> I think I qualify for the job, because for the past five years we have spent our summers on the road touring; have slept out every night; have never caught cold or been sick; have always had easy, good meals, and been anxious to start out again the next year.
>
> I know from experience that many women don't like camping; that they go because their husbands like it, and grin and bear it till they can get back to their ranges and stationary tubs. Women are like that.
>
> For instance. Last summer we visited the west side of Glacier National Park. One morning my husband and I were getting breakfast. While the trout fried, I was getting out some fresh apple-sauce I had canned especially for the trip, and my husband was making toast. We certainly had a nice meal: trout, toast, apple-sauce and coffee.
>
> About ten o'clock, after the men had

gone out fishing, a woman of a party camped near us came over to visit with me. Immediately she mentioned our breakfast. She said it had made her mouth water; that her husband had planned their trip and bought the supplies to be brought along. He had got plenty of ham and bacon and eggs, and caught quite a few trout. The result was they had bacon and eggs and ham, and ham and eggs and bacon. The food was always heavy and greasy, and her stomach was on the verge of revolt. That apple-sauce of mine—

I gave her some, and she went away grateful.

Another instance. A few summers ago we took the wonderful trip down the Pacific coast to Mexico. We were on a ferry that was in operation across a lake while the road around was being repaired. A woman came over to me, and she looked like a last year's bird's nest. I didn't know whether she was the right kind to visit with or not. She saw my hesitancy, and smiled without mirth.

She said: "You look spick and span now, but wait till you've been on the road as long as I have, and then you'll know why I look this way."

That was our fifth week out, so I asked her how long she had been on the road.

"Six days to-day!" she answered triumphantly, as if asking me whether that didn't explain everything.

Poor soul, she simply didn't know how a woman ought to dress for a long trip on the road. So I am writing this article that women may get some information from one who has been there.

First, I want to tell you the most comfortable way to dress. I have tried the heavy khaki skirt; but save that it stands much wear and doesn't show the dirt, it is open to the usual objections to skirts. It binds when you are jumping a stream or from rock to rock; it catches on fences or twigs, and is inevitably mussy.

I have tried the regular breeches. In some ways I think they look prettier than anything else. But they have one drawback that, for me, was too much: they bind your knees. When you are stooping over at the fire, or even seated in the car, this binding and pinching is likely to go on; and in the course of weeks it rubs and irritates too much.

The ideal outfit is as follows: A pair of tweed or wool khaki knickers, a wool khaki middy, tweed hat, sweater (a jacket or coat gets wrinkled or mussed when you do not have it on), wool stockings and high, heavy oiled shoes. Fourteen inches is high enough for the shoes, and there is not so much to lace as in the sixteen-inch kind. Twelve will do. But these high, heavy oiled shoes are great; when it rains your feet won't get wet, the dust doesn't get to your feet, because of the high bellows tongue, you are not afraid of mud or snakes, and you have an ideal shoe for hiking.

I take in addition to the above two pongee blouses for hot weather, a change of underwear and stockings; and if we are going to spend much time in cities, one black silk dress, pumps and hose to match. All of which take up very little space.

I wouldn't go touring at all if I could not have a good, clean bed at night. The majority of the camp grounds (as I know them in the Far West) are a sea of dust, and getting down in it to sleep has never appealed to me.

I have slept (or tried to) on the ground, and every time a leaf moved my flesh crawled. I thought surely a snake was coming in for a nice cold visit. The first four years of our camping we had a steel

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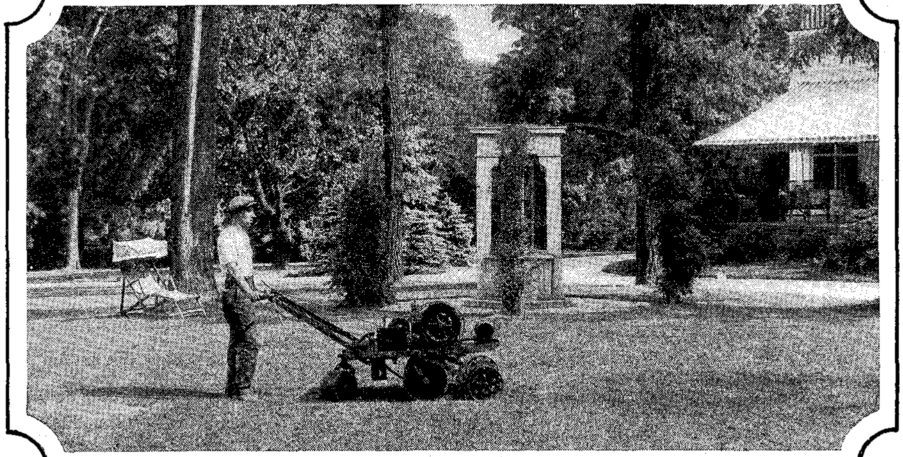

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Ideal mowers are simple, sturdy and last for years. More are in use today than all other makes combined. Any unskilled man can operate them. Write for literature telling how you can save from two-thirds to four-fifths of the money you spend on your lawn.

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A tooth powder is better than a paste.

4 ASK YOUR DENTIST

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

spring bed with a folding iron frame. It was absolutely comfortable and satisfactory. But last summer as we went in to explore a little frontier store, another good camper appropriated our bed which we carried on the rear bumper.

It was after that and until we reached home that I experienced the joys of sleeping on the ground. A small pebble the size of a hickory nut feels like a football by about 2 A. M. We slept little and got home as quickly as possible.

This year we had our car made into a bed, and it was most satisfactory. There are some disadvantages to a bed in the car. In the first place, the car must be completely unloaded, while with an outside bed this is unnecessary. Second, a car is not as wide as a regular bed. Two people with backs together can't draw their knees up with very great comfort. Third, it is sometimes difficult to get the car perfectly level.

On the other hand, the bed in the car is not all a disadvantage. You do not need more than half the bedding necessary for an outside bed; you don't have the heavy bed to carry; it is warmer in the car; there is no danger of snakes or vermin, and it is about as quick again and about as easy again.

On the whole, concludes Mrs. Cunningham, she believes it is "about a toss-up between the car-bed and the bed outside—provided the latter is a fine steel spring bed, and not a bale of hay or a mattress thrown on the ground." One thing that particularly recommended the car-bed, she goes on, is that:

When we were on the road, just stopping for a night at a place, we didn't have to put up the tent at all. If the camp ground were crowded, we simply threw the tent over the car. This is one reason the car-bed is so much quicker and easier.

By all means, get a good gasoline camp stove. You may have your first real disagreement with your husband about this. The men all like to cook on a camp-fire, and hold out stubbornly for the privilege. They say camping is not camping, otherwise.

But you tell the men this: Many days it will rain constantly. This past summer it rained on us nearly all the time. How we would have cooked without our gasoline stove, I do not know. We had to cook in the tent, not out in the rain, and you can't build a wood fire in the tent.

Then, too, in many places (most of California) there is no wood. We have been in country where a little bundle of wood (about enough to fry an egg) sold for 10 cents, and we have been in country where no wood was to be had for love or money. Much desert country is like that.

If you take a wood stove it is a dirty thing to carry, and is always hot when you want to pack it. The best compromise is a little iron grill which can be set over a camp-fire. Take this, by all means. Then, when you can get wood and it is not raining, you can put it over your open fire. It is especially good for heating water to bathe in, for coffee, and the like. It folds flat and can be wrapt in a newspaper for packing. A little water will cool it off.

The gasoline stove renders a white-hot flame that is excellent for frying fish or making buckwheat cakes. It cooks quicker

Corns

Lift Off – No Pain!

Doesn't hurt one bit. Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the foot calluses, without soreness or irritation.

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DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

than our range at home. It doesn't get the utensils black.

Quite often the men say they want to camp wherever they happen to be when evening comes. When we first started out, we thought the same way. So one night we selected a beautiful spot. No sooner had we got in bed than we were pelted with rocks by a gang of ruffian boys. Another night we decided to camp by a sparkling spring. All would have been well had not a family across the field got its water from this same spring. After our camp was made we went for a bucket, and saw this sign suspended over the water: "No damned tourist gets water out of this spring." We did, but the family made it unpleasant for us that night.

Nearly every progressive town (especially in our part of the country) has a good tourist camp ground. In these grounds the tourist finds water, space and protection. He may find also such conveniences as wood, light, shelter and stoves.

We now invariably make these camps. We have been in hundreds and have never had anything stolen in them, or been bothered by rowdies. Nor does one have that sneaking feeling he has when he is not sure he is wanted on the premises.

It is pleasant to talk to fellow campers of the better sort. And you can always tell the better sort. They betray themselves in innumerable ways—by their English, by their manners and dress, by their treatment of each other. These better folks are usually in the regular camp grounds, and if you want to visit them you must go where they are.

I have often said that if a person sleeps well, and has good, regular meals, he will enjoy motor touring and camping. I have already said what I think about the precautions necessary to good sleeping. I now want to say something about stocking the grub-box.

There are just two of us, so I usually get the small-sized can of everything. The following is what I start out with, and I keep replenishing as the original is used up. I would call this the minimum for any couple starting on a trip of consequence:

2 lbs. flour
2 lbs. sugar
½ lb. butter
2 lbs. salt (we have lots of fish)
1 can of fryings
1 qt. of sirup
1 can soup
1 can baked beans
1 can chili con carne
1 can spaghetti
1 can sardines
1 can corned beef
1 qt. fresh apple-sauce
1 lb. coffee
¼ lb. cocoa
1 jar pickles
1 doz. eggs
Several small jars of jam or jelly
Bread, cookies, fruit
2 lbs. dry onions
5 lbs. potatoes
1 can sandwich meat
½ lb. cheese
½ lb. bacon
A little bulk tea

We always eat a lunch at noon. We are never so very hungry, and as a usual thing we want to keep going while the daylight holds. To stop and cook a meal would both be unnecessary and a cause of delay.

Often cheese, bread, butter and jam is all we care for, with some cookies and fruit. If the weather is cold, I make sure in the morning to fill the thermos bottle with cocoa or tea or soup. We have a gallon thermos jug with a three-inch opening, and in this we can put something hot for lunch, something cooked over the breakfast fire. Or we can fill it with cold water and be sure of a good drink at a lunch on the desert.

When you get to camp late, nothing is better than a can of chili con carne and a can of spaghetti mixed together and heated.

"feed your food FRESHENED AIR"

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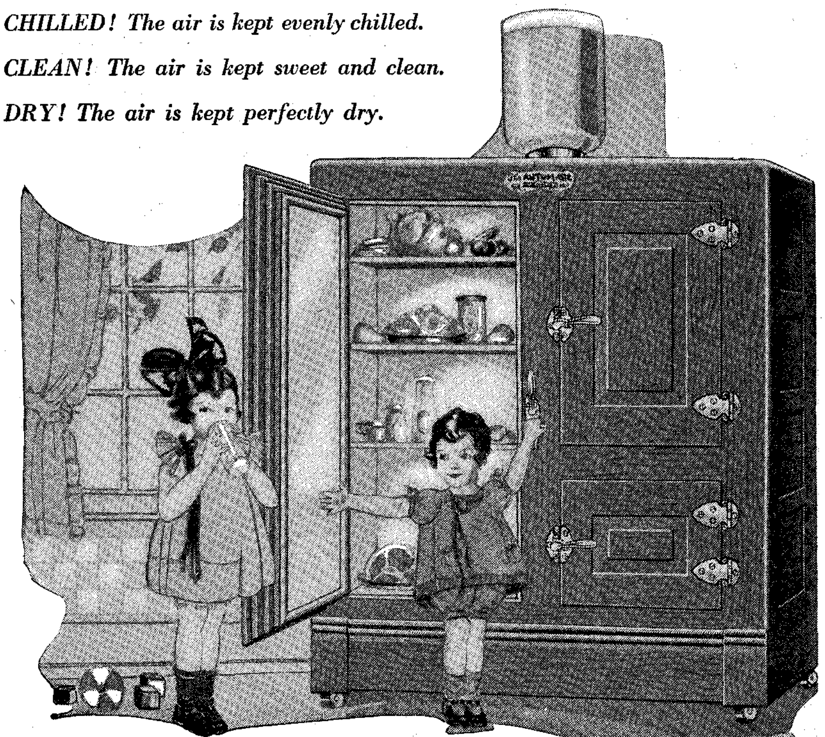

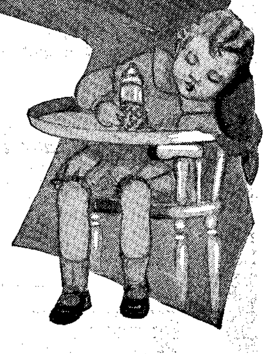

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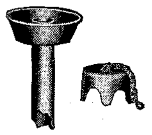

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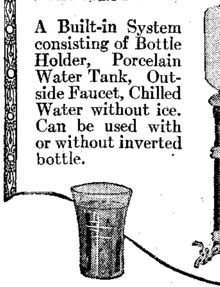

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This harmless coffee is called Kaffee Hag. It is an exquisite blend. It is superlative coffee at its best—and nothing else.

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All we eliminate is caffeine stimulation. That never comes until two hours after drinking, so you don't miss that.

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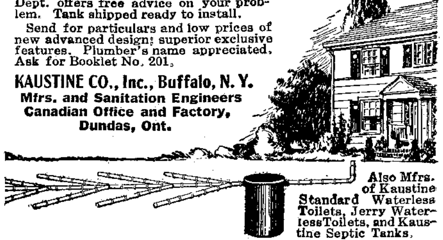

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

It takes just a minute to do this, and the result is a meal out of the beaten line.

Nothing tastes better with fish than fresh apple-sauce, but you are usually miles from an apple when you get the fish. I always put up a quart and slip it under the back seat or in the box we have for grub.

One of the finest as well as one of the most unusual meals we have got on to is clam chowder. It goes especially well on a cool evening, or back in the woods when staple supplies alone are available. This is the recipe: Cut about four strips of bacon into small bits. Fry out. Add one pint diced potatoes, two diced onions. Salt and cook till tender. Add one can clams, one-half can of evaporated milk, thicken slightly, and you have a delicious meal all in one dish!

When we go through a town, I often get a T-bone steak, especially if I think we will be hungry at supper time, and if we are in a country where wood is to be had, I have my husband build a good fire and let it die down to a bed of coals, then put our little grill over it, shoving it down to within about six inches of the coals. The T-bone I then put on the grill. There is a trick in cooking steak this way. The main thing is to turn it from side to side, and not cook one side too much at one time.

Men often think they are having a good time when they can quit shaving and just get generally good and dirty. I don't know why this is true, but I know it is. Women are sometimes drawn into such a view, but it doesn't last long. No woman is happy dirty, and if she knows she is frowzy, she won't enjoy anything. But not every woman has camped enough to know how to do it and keep clean. It is easier to be dirty than clean on a camping trip.

I never went much on not washing on a vacation. Before going to bed I always wash good and put cold cream on my face. In the morning I use cold cream and powder. I have never yet had a sore face or cracked lips, yet I have seen dozens of women who had.

There is something in the dust of the road and the constant wind of driving that scours the face. Nothing will save it but this daily attention.

I take a little ten-cent washboard and wash out underwear and stockings as soon as soiled, so that we always have a clean change. You can usually wash of an evening, and the things will dry in the sun the next day while you stop for lunch.

This brings me to a point that I especially want to make. It is that you want to go to see the outstanding points of the places you go through. Practically every region has its beauty spots, its curiosities, its features of special interest.

More times than not I have pitied the woman camper. She goes gamely along, too desirous of seeing her husband have a good time to refuse to go with him. But she is conscious of being dowdy and dirty, so she averts her eyes when you look at her, rather than blush at what she knows you see. She will hang on grimly, with one thought uppermost in mind—to get back home. Quite often, when dear hubby is off fishing, she sneaks into the tent and has a good cry.

But this doesn't need to be. She can twist this new activity into something she can enjoy. When she learns how it is done, she will be as eager to get away as her man.

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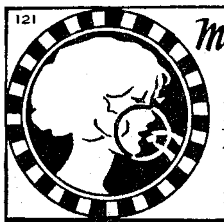

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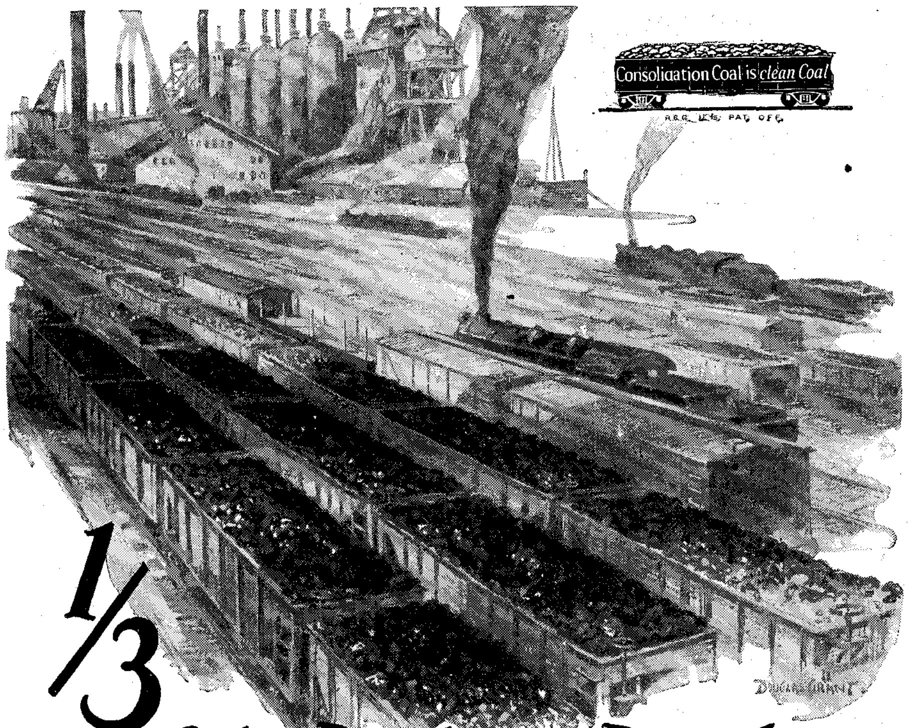
SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

THE CONTROL OF PLANT DISEASES

THAT further research into the nature of the diseases of plants and methods of wiping them out would save the country many millions of dollars yearly, and that it might also throw light upon the origin and nature of baffling human complaints, is asserted in a recent report, by the Scientific Directors of the New York Botanical Garden, on scientific research in the garden. The idea of such a garden as a laboratory is one of recent growth, they point out. The original botanical gardens were simply collections of living plants. Nowadays these collections are coming to be used as the basis of investigations in plant physiology, and indeed for much wider scientific work. We read, in part of the report:

> The diseases of plants offer many analogies to the diseases of human beings. Some, the so-called physiological diseases, are of internal origin; others are caused by other living organisms, such as bacteria, fungi, and insects, entering into the plant from outside. While it is becoming customary to control the infectious diseases of human beings by the use of serums and vaccines, this method has so far proved impracticable with plants; and the common procedure with them is to apply poisons by spraying, dusting, or treating the seed. This entails a permanent cost on the grower, which in the case of food plants is added to the cost of the human food supply. If, however, races could be produced which were immune to disease, the cost of food production would be by so much reduced. It is now, indeed, generally agreed by plant pathologists that it is in the study of racial and inherited immunity and in breeding for disease resistance, rather than in prophylactic measures with existing races, that the solution of the great problem of reducing the enormous losses to agriculture and horticulture due to diseases of both physiological and infectious origin is to be sought.
>
> The vast importance of such considerations as these has led the State and national governments to expend large sums in research along the lines of disease control. But the immediately pressing problems have as yet hardly been touched, either for our major agricultural crop plants or for ornamental and decorative horticultural types. Such conditions as the leaf scald of the maples, and gummosis in many of the fruit-trees and flowering shrubs of the apple family, are examples of wide-spread diseases whose causes are as yet unknown. The breeding of types resistant to the rusts, smuts and mildews of our great agricultural crop plants is only beginning. Such problems as these can only be attacked successfully by the cooperative efforts of both breeders and pathologists.
>
> As illustrating the great importance to farmers and consumers alike of the diseases of our great cereal crops, we may note that the U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates that wheat rust alone in the United States caused a loss of over $20,000,000 in a single year. The losses from dry-rot of corn, which have attracted little attention until recently, are estimated at over $5,000,000 for a single year in the State of Illinois.
>
> Besides the production of immunity,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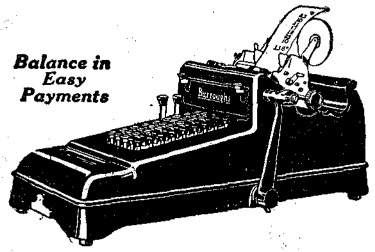

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

there are other phenomena of disease in plants that will well repay investigation. There are, indeed, reasons for believing that many of the fundamental phenomena of disease processes applicable to all living beings may be studied in plants as readily as, if not more readily than, in human beings.

THE TOOTHLESS AGE

WE are losing our teeth because we are ceasing to use them, says Philander D. Poston, writing in the Washington *Post.* And in the train of their loss are crowding in a host of ills. Concrete evidence, he says, produced by the Government and a multitude of other agencies, and a comparison of conditions now existing with those of a hundred years ago, paint a dark future for us and a darker one for our descendants. He goes on:

In the National Museum at Washington are the skulls of about two hundred Indians who lived several hundred years ago. But one tooth out of the entire lot (over six thousand) shows a defect! To-day, it would be difficult to find one person in two hundred with sound teeth.

Another example: Until recent years the Eskimos had perfect teeth, because they ate only natural, coarse foods which they vigorously chewed. Toothache was unknown. Now, the younger generation, living along the coasts and rivers where our food factories supply them with soft food in cans and boxes from which the minerals and vitamins have been removed, requiring no chewing, are confronted with the wholesale rotting away of their teeth just as are our children here in the States. Late reports show that the health and lives of over 10,000,000 of our children are seriously impaired because of wide-spread decay of their teeth.

In this nervous, restless, speedy age, mastication of food is almost unknown. It is simply not conventional. Wherever you go, with rich and poor, old and young, they're all playing the same crude and killing game of cramming it in and washing it down—anything just to shove food into the stomach and hurry on somewhere, anywhere, or nowhere.

Go to lunchroom or restaurant. One man has a jaw full of sandwich that is being washed down with coffee; a hunk of pie awaits a similar fate. Another is tossing down a glass of milk which should be sipped for five minutes. Still another is shoveling in a whole dinner in a ten-minute period, while forty minutes is needed properly to dispose of it.

A Frenchman would give an hour to one of our ten-minute performances, with the same amount of food at stake. He would feed deliberately, chew thoroughly, and really enjoy the meal, turning our unsightly, hurried task of feeding into an enjoyable occasion, artistically accomplished.

Why hurry? asks Mr. Poston. It's just common habit thoughtlessly indulged. Nothing more clearly shows lack of mental balance and physical control than that most vicious of all social habits, bolting food. Food, he goes on to say, requires four

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separate body processes: (1) Thorough mastication and mixing of saliva with both solids and liquids; (2) good digestion; (3) thorough assimilation; and (4) complete elimination of wastes and poisons. He proceeds:

> When food, including liquids, is bolted and is shoved into the stomach with little or no saliva, the stomach makes a poor job of it, for it can not do its own work and that required of the teeth and mouth. After feeble efforts the stomach passes the buck, along with undigested foods, on to the small intestines. The latter fails in its attempt to handle its own job as well as that of both stomach and mouth. Instead of extracting nourishment from this food and passing on and out the wastes and poisons, these, in large measure, clog the intestines in ever-increasing volume and are later absorbed into the blood-stream and passed to every cell of the body.
>
> These wastes and poisons form the real cause of nearly all disease. Like the anarchists, or "Reds," they bore from within. The blood-stream, instead of carrying to the teeth large volumes of calcium, saturates teeth and gums with these deadly enemies to health and life and actually leaches from the teeth the lime or calcium needed elsewhere in the body. Robbed of their substance and denied further building material, the teeth soon decay, gums become diseased, abscesses form, and there follow any and all combinations of diseases of teeth and mouth.
>
> Dentists, tooth-brushes, dental creams, mouth washes were unknown to Eskimo, Indian and other peoples not burdened with our civilized habits, because they had perfect teeth. Yet we scrub and wash with brush and paste and continually pester the dentist in our blind efforts to save our fast-rotting teeth, while blandly ignoring the alarming and ever-increasing cause. "Crusty whole-wheat bread alone would wipe out half of our dental diseases," declares Dr. Friend, eminent London physician, after extensive experiments.
>
> Teeth are built of calcium, or lime. This is found in milk, preferably unpasteurized; fruits, raw vegetables, cooked vegetables with the essence, cottage cheese, nuts, whole-grain breads and cereals. Let these foods form the great bulk of your feeding, reducing to a minimum meats, starches and sweets while eliminating coffee and tea. I have known of many cases where all teeth have been lost between the ages of 15 and 20 because the foods named in the first group above had been avoided or little used from childhood.
>
> The plans and specifications for modern buildings require exact amounts of concrete, steel, etc. Reduce the proportions of concrete or steel and the building soon collapses. Nature's plans and specifications for building and maintaining the teeth demand just so much lime. To the extent that the required amount is short, just to that extent will the teeth decay and collapse.
>
> Many a business deal is lost because of indigestion disorganizing the physical and mental works; many a social occasion marred by stomach pains and gases and other body ills; many a family and friendship wrecked—all because of that common and vulgar habit of fast eating and no chewing, together with our utter lack of interest and intelligence in the selection and preparation of the foods necessary to insure physical health, mental balance and a genial personality.

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INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

THE BRITISH BANK RATE—A TALE OF TWO CITIES

WHEN the directors of the Bank of England advanced the discount rate from 4 to 5 per cent. last month, following the advance in the New York Reserve Bank rate, they stirred up a deal of controversy in London and much interested comment in New York. There was indignation on the part of some economists and industrialists in England, notes the New York *Journal of Commerce*, over the fact that London, for generations the world's financial capital, should see its bankers become the "vassals," "satellites," or "humble followers" of the New York money market. And in this connection some of our papers are moved to discuss whether New York really is or can remain the "world's money center." As Stuart P. West writes for the Consolidated Press, "British industry, in a depressing state, with a large element of unemployment, was indignant that a step like this should have been taken, which was bound to raise the cost of credit." On the other hand, "banking circles have their mind set upon reestablishing the gold basis involving the return of sterling to par. This meant that the English money market must raise its bid for funds so that it would become an object again for America to increase its loans abroad and resume the uninterrupted movement of gold which was such a feature during December and January."

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon believes that the increase in the British bank rate will aid that country's return to a gold basis. A number of the most distinguished British bankers are quoted to the same effect. They think that the financial gain will offset the harm that may come from the change, for while the higher bank rate will increase the cost of doing business, it is considered by these experts, we read in one of the London dispatches, "a better policy to stabilize exchange by a higher bank rate and save the country many millions of dollars in the course of payment of interest on the British debt to America." In other words, says the New York *Times*, they realize in London that the general rate for money there "must be kept higher than in New York in order as far as possible to prevent outflow of capital from England to the United States and to promote the movement of capital from here to England."

Thus, we read in one of the Washington dispatches, the Bank of England is now following the lead of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, and this is interpreted by observers in government circles "as actual recognition by the British that New York has supplanted London as the financial center of the world. As a consequence, it is asserted, New York will dictate the policies of international finance, with London cooperating instead of directing."

But in spite of talk in England to the effect that the Bank of England is now "chained to the wheels of the Reserve System," the New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks "this is a good time to remind some of our banking reasoners that the 'center' of world finance is not determined by the possession of gold, or by the fact that a given country is disposed to help another," or "by temporary growth of business":

> During the war many bank balances were transferred to the United States by foreign countries, and a great deal of export financing was done here that had previously gone to England. The result was the bald claim that the center of finance had been shifted from London to New York, and that the former city would not early, perhaps would never, recover its old position. Events since the war have thrown an interesting light on this attitude. We have reduced the number of our foreign branches by one-third and have entirely ceased to do any acceptance business for foreign countries except where it is stated in dollars and protected by every possible safeguard in the way of control of goods.
>
> In such circumstances it has been natural that Great Britain with her network of branch banks all over the world, and especially in her own colonies, should have recovered a very large measure of that financial leadership which she enjoyed in pre-war days. The handicap under which she labors is the fact that sterling, so long as irredeemable, remains an unstable currency. Hence the desire on the part of the wiser British bankers to restore the convertibility of sterling at almost any cost. It would be entirely possible for the United States to refuse aid in such a restoration on the ground that our commercial policy demanded hostile action of this kind. That is not what we did during the war, for we furnished funds with which to peg sterling, and it is not what we are doing to-day, for we are now promising every assistance toward the attainment of gold resumption. We do these things, altho we know that resumption, far from making Great Britain "dependent" upon us financially, is the best step that any country could take to make itself independent. We recognize that this promotion of independence is the best guaranty of prosperity in international trade that we can supply ourselves with. We also know that the early and prompt restoration of that branch of our trade will be the greatest assurance of safety for domestic developments.
>
> Great Britain has the machinery and the organization as well as the trained personnel for international financing. She has the branch banking connections and the "good-will" in all parts of the world that such trade calls for. There is no reason to doubt that she will do her utmost

to remain the "center" of the kind of business which her inhabitants must do in order to exist, since they are neither agricultural nor a raw-material-producing nation.

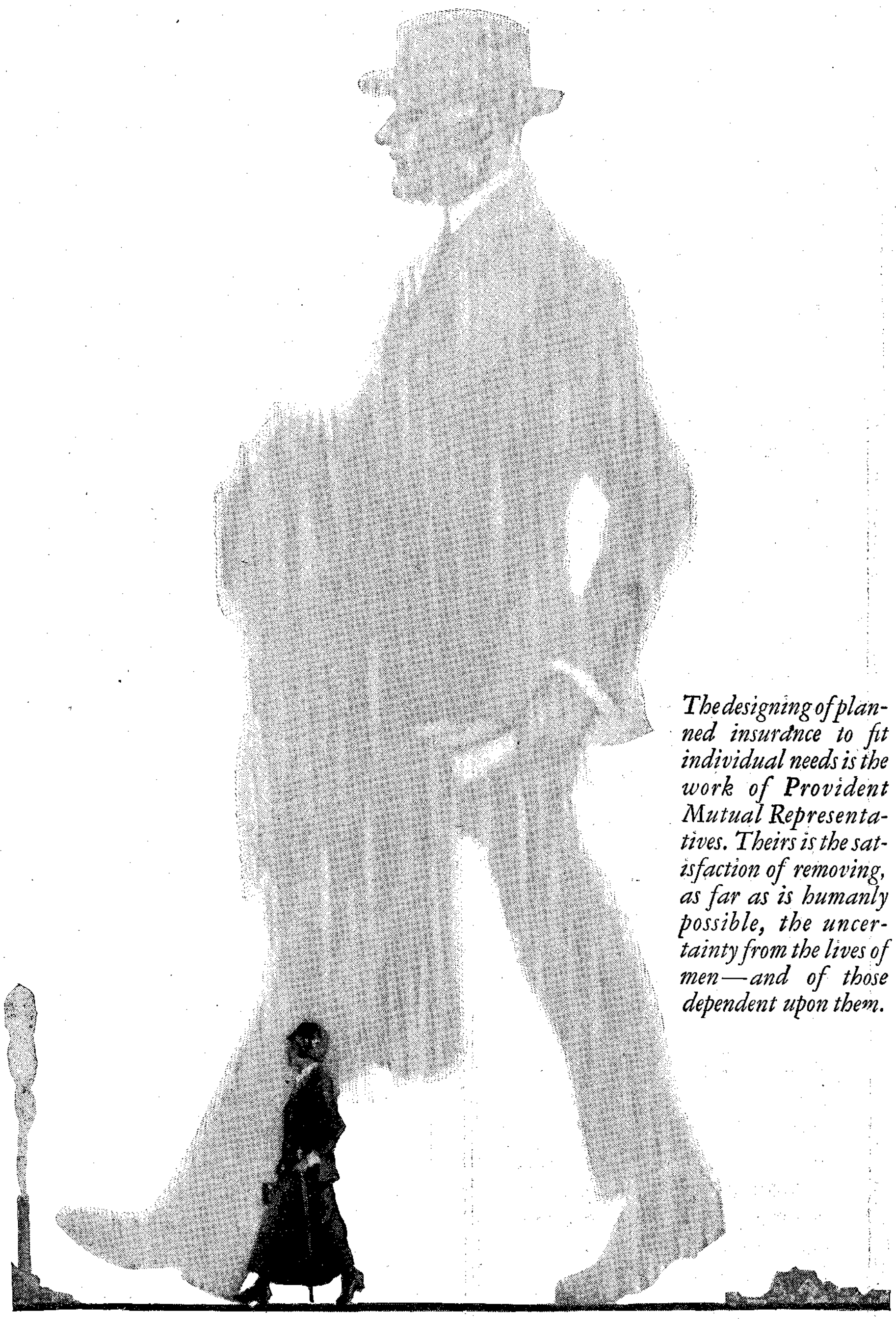
There is no reason why the United States should not share in this international business, if desired. We have the capital, the ability, the natural resources to do the work, and do it well. But the experiment of the past ten years has shown that we do not wish to do it at this time—just why is a large and complex question. We have apparently decided to place our emphasis upon domestic trade and finance and upon the exportation of staple goods abroad. In this our financiers are still inclined, it would seem, to use British banking organization and machinery.

The situation raises no ground of controversy between the two countries and calls for no discussion as to the relative "center" of world business or of banking. Our bankers and traders have chosen their own field and are occupying it. They profit from the success and not from the misfortunes of others.

THE BALEFUL STORIES OF SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION

THERE was a story in the papers some days ago about a successful Stock Exchange operator who had enriched his friends anywhere from $5,000 to $1,000,000 by trading for them in the market during the rise in stock prices since the election. The story was printed all over the country and, writes George T. Hughes in one of his Consolidated Press dispatches, it was a true story. But, continues Mr. Hughes, "it had one unfortunate effect in that it led to the belief that what had been done by one man could be done by others." As this well-known newspaper financial writer goes on to tell the tale and point the moral:

> From the four quarters of the United States, and from Canada as well, a flood of letters poured in upon the operator who was the central figure in this story and these letters had all one common burden. That was a request that he would take the money of the writers, invest it in stocks and return a hundred- and a thousand-fold. Always the writer had a good reason for needing the money. Sometimes it was sickness, and sometimes it was debts, and sometimes it was something else, but one and all they were confident that their financial problems could be solved by speculation.
>
> One letter was peculiarly pathetic. It was from a woman who had saved $50 and wanted to risk it, altho she did not know it was a risk, in stocks.
>
> Now opinions may differ as to the morality of speculation. I am not prepared to pass upon that at this time and in this place. What I do say is that on those of us who know the perils of the stock market the reading of these letters had a sobering effect.
>
> There seems to be no way to draw a hard and fast line between legitimate and illegitimate speculations. The lure of the stock market is a terrible thing, however, when it leads to the disaster which must inevitably follow when either the wage-earner or the professional man of limited resources attempts to match wits with those who make their living by the ups and downs of stocks on the Exchange.



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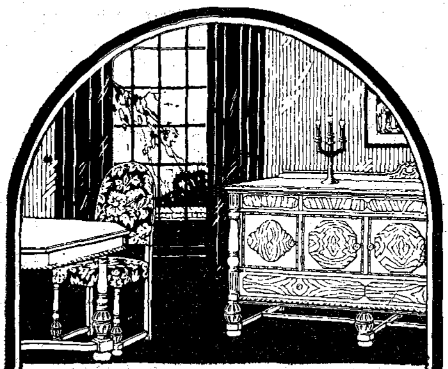

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END OF THE OLD GERMAN CURRENCY

THE most extraordinary chapter of paper money inflation in the world's history may be considered formally at an end, says the New York *Times*, now that the German Reichsbank has called in the old paper currency for exchange into the new paper reichsmarks. "Between now and July 5 one new reichsmark will be delivered on presentation of old paper currency for one trillion marks face value. After July 5 the old paper marks will simply be demonetized." It is recalled that between 1914 and the end of last year the nominal value of the old German currency had risen from two billion marks to 1,549 quadrillion, or, to put it differently, a dollar was worth four and a half paper marks before the war and five trillion marks last year. This is a world's record for currency depreciation. The famous French revolutionary assignats were only depreciated to around one per cent. of their gold value before demonetization, and even the Russian Soviet ruble only fell to one-twenty-millionth part of its old value. But the German mark, "even when it was 'stabilized' a year ago, stood at one-trillionth of its nominal gold valuation." The collecting of the old paper currency up to the quadrillion and quintillion marks is not such an impossible task as we might think, continues *The Times:*

> It would certainly be so in the case of foreign holders of the depreciated German paper; they have rarely held such notes in denominations larger than one billion marks, which would exchange for only one-thousandth of a mark in the new currency. This office has repeatedly received inquiries from individual holders in this country, asking how they should proceed to exchange their million-mark notes. The reply has had to be that, on the basis adopted for exchange such a note would be worth only one-millionth part of 23⅞ cents, the gold value of the reichsmark. But in Germany the denominations of single notes were necessarily increased to fabulous figures during the last stages of depreciation, and large blocks of these high-denomination notes must have been accumulated in German banks.

The history of the mark closely resembles that of the assignats. "In the France of a century and a quarter ago, as in the Germany of to-day, the savings and investments of the thrifty citizen had already been largely annihilated by the paying off of public and private indebtedness with the almost worthless currency" which was finally disposed of in 1797. The German experience is seen to throw some light on certain phases of the French episode which had hitherto been somewhat obscure, particularly as to the transition of a worthless currency back to a coin basis. "There was evidence, however, that when the assignats had lost most of their nominal value the producers and merchants refused any longer to exchange their goods for such currency. As a result, coin from adjacent countries came into France to make purchases; this necessitated a double set of prices, and when the assignats were abolished, the prices in coin had already become familiar." It seems that—

> Germany has repeated that experience, using the different and more complicated financial machinery of the present era. Two or three years ago, many merchants, even at the Leipsic fair, refused to sell their wares at all except for dollar or sterling exchange bills, or at least in terms of dollar and sterling values. The result, in the Germany of 1923 as in the France of 1797, was that there were two sets of prices habitually quoted—the paper price and the gold price—and when the transition came from the depreciated mark to a gold-mark standard, there was necessitated, after the currency had once been "stabilized," only the dropping of the one kind of valuation and the adoption of the other. When the valuation in gold-mark prices was resumed for everything simultaneously, when it occurred for everything in exactly the same percentage, and when in foreign trade it only affirmed the valuation previously quoted through the medium of exchange rates, the shift was possible without a great economic shock.

The speculative tragedy in the situation is emphasized by George T. Hughes in a Consolidated Press dispatch. American and other non-German "investors" in German paper marks lost a total sum estimated all the way from $250,000,000 to $1,000,000,000. "All classes and all ages participated in the speculative riot which has ended so disastrously." The argument that Germany would recover its old prosperity was correct enough: "the mistake was in assuming that such a recovery would include paper currency."

TAKING BREAD-MAKING FROM THE AMERICAN HOME

A FEW years ago 70 per cent. of the bread we ate was made in the homes; now only 35 per cent. of it is made there. In the last decade, we read in *The Bache Review* (New York), the baking industry has developed amazingly. In 1923, it seems 38,323,000,000 loaves of bread were delivered in American homes by baking companies. The stocks of a number of baking concerns are now listed on the New York Stock Exchange. A few months ago a baking corporation was formed with an authorized capital two-thirds as great as that of the United States Steel Corporation. According to census figures, the value of baking products in 1914 was $500,000,000. In seven years it increased to $1,000,000,000, and it is now estimated to be about $1,500,000,000 annually. One reason for the development of large-scale production of bread, as seen by *The Northwestern National Bank Review* (Minneapolis) and noted briefly in *The Bache Review*, "is the rapid improvement in machinery of types which insure at less cost an even more sanitary product and quantity production—high-speed mixing-machines, wrapping-machines and ovens." It seems that "the latest type of traveling ovens rival the modern printing-presses, some of them being 120 feet long, and capable of baking 6,000 loaves of perfect bread an hour," whereas "the ovens used before the war turned out about 200 loaves an hour." And then "changes in methods of selling and distribution have been forced into operation by the large wholesale production." As the editor of *The Bache Review* calls attention to facts gathered by the bank journal:

> Large fleets of motor-trucks as auxiliaries to railway service have been brought into use to serve the widely extending sales territories, some of the latter covering a radius of 250 miles. Large capital is required to finance these developments. New machinery is expensive, some of the modern ovens cost $100,000. Capitalization of a wholesale bakery company is not uncommon at $1,000,000.

The organ of the Minneapolis bank is then quoted directly as follows:

> Within the last five years leading millers who popularize their flour through advertising have switched their appeal to a large extent from the housewife to the baker. The former will always use flour for the making of dishes which will continue to express her individuality and ability as a cook, but the time is rapidly passing when she spends long hours on the uncertain outcome of home bread-making.

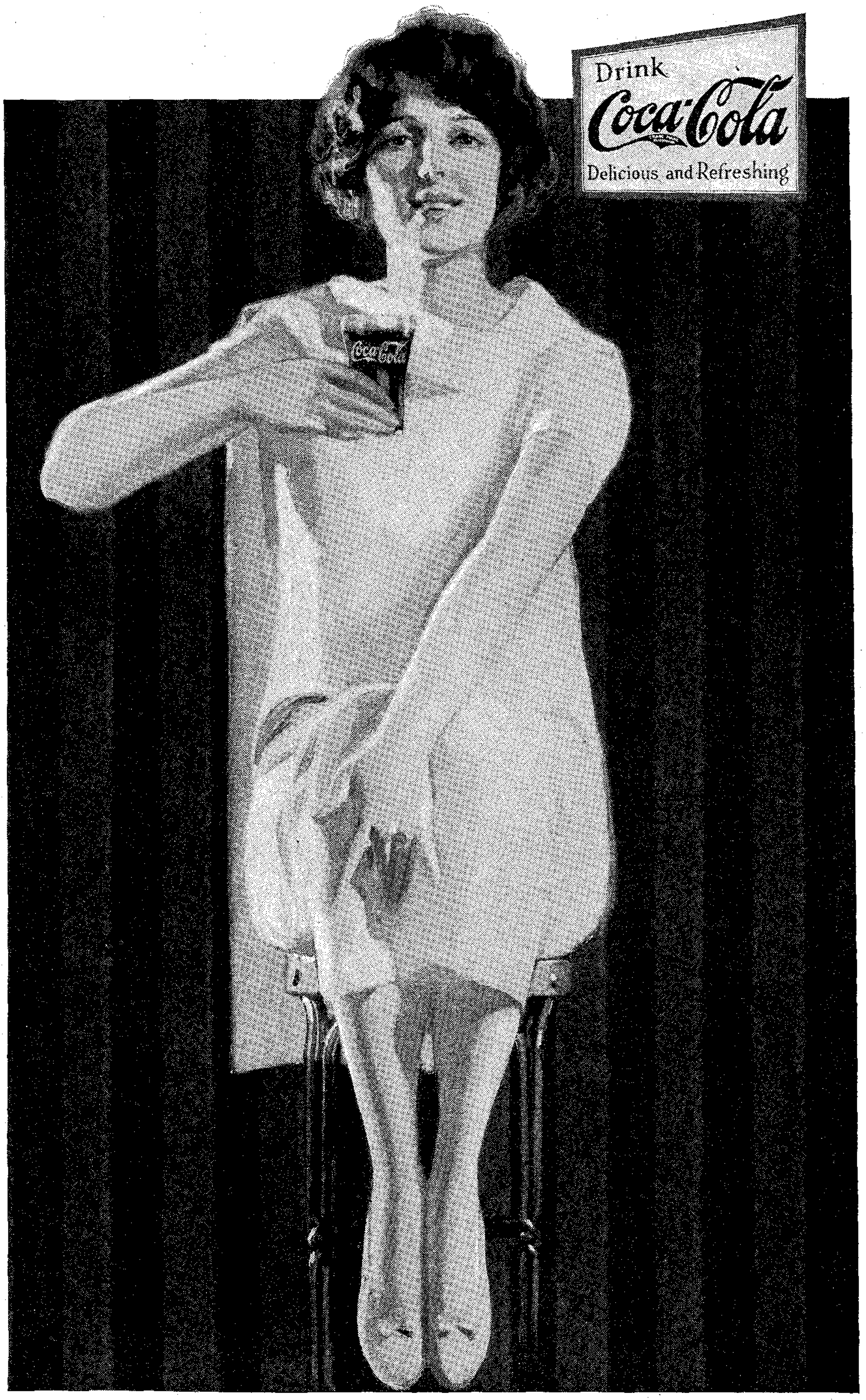
But, the bank paper says:

> The retail baker always will flourish, for he is indispensable, due to his output of "sweet goods" which, in any variety, are almost impossible of wholesale production and distribution. But for bread products and a few other articles which can be standardized and easily distributed, at least in districts of concentrated population, the wholesale baker is here to stay and to thrive. He has become a manufacturer. He can not, we believe, monopolize production of bakery goods, for the small baker, with his great variety and individuality of output, and distinctive merchandising methods, will retain his necessary field, and can at any time bake more bread, or less bread, or no bread at all, as he likes.

NEW STATUS OF AN ANCIENT BANK

ONE of the oldest banks in Europe is the Banco di Santo Spirito, or Bank of the Holy Ghost in Rome. And, reports Basil Miles in a report from Paris to the International Chamber of Commerce with which he is connected, this very ancient institution, which originally was of a semi-ecclesiastical nature, has recently been transformed into a modern banking establishment. Says Mr. Miles:

> Created by Papal Bull in 1606, it has recently been authorized to transact all kinds of banking operations with a capital of fifteen million lire. Originally, this bank made its profits by charging clients a fee for the safe custody of their funds, and the profits were turned over to the Pio Istituto di Santo Spirito, the oldest and most important philanthropical institution in Rome. The antiquated regulations governing the bank made competition with modern institutions impossible, so that about fifty years ago it ceased to do general banking business. Reorganization last year has turned the Bank of the Holy Ghost into a modern institution.



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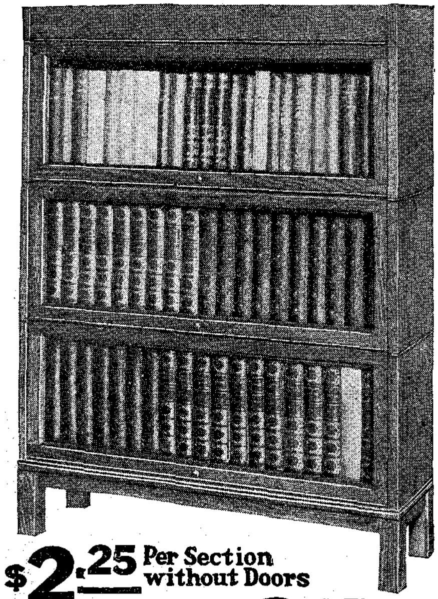

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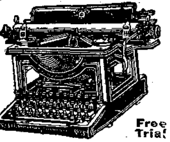

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

A DECADE OF INCREASING PAY-ROLLS AND WAGE PAYMENTS

THE increase in the working forces of our largest employers within the last decade seems a very notable fact to B. C. Forbes, but on studying the subject for presentation in his *Forbes Magazine*, he finds the increase in wages paid to be "the overshadowing feature of the exhibit":

> Whereas total workers have increased 65 per cent., total wages paid have increased no less than 201 per cent. True, the cost of living meanwhile has risen approximately 60 per cent., but wages clearly have in most industries risen distinctly more.

Our largest payer of wages is the United States Steel Corporation, altho the American Telephone and Telegraph Company has the largest number of employees. Remarking on a dozen of our great corporations whose pay-rolls are so rapidly growing, Mr. Forbes ejaculates:

> Think of the enormous increase in the amount of money put into circulation by these companies alone. Is it any wonder that all previous records are being broken by railroad freight, bank clearings, building operations, postal receipts, stock market transactions, utility expansion, retail sales, etc., etc.?

It is interesting to find in a Detroit dispatch to *The Wall Street Journal* that employees in the Ford organization in and around the Michigan city were paid $254,001,528 last year. The following table is given in *Forbes:*

EMPLOYEES

Name of Company	*10 Yrs. Ago*	*Now*	*Inc. %*
U. S. Steel Corp.	134,313	243,776	81
Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	142,527	279,651	96
Pennsylvania R.R.	198,273	208,081	5
N. Y. Central Lines	130,719	160,085	22
Bethlehem Steel Corp.	49,796	60,383	21
General Electric Co.	41,669	68,406	64
Armour & Co.	35,610	58,905	65
Swift & Co.	39,000	54,000	38
Westinghouse Elec.	16,000	35,600	122
F. W. Woolworth Co.	12,123	25,106	107
Marshall Field & Co.	15,000	22,500	50
Eastman Kodak Co.	.....	.....	60
Gen. Motors Corp.	*45,965	†97,747	112
Average Increase			65%

*1921 †1923

WAGES

Name of Company	*10 Yrs. Ago*	*Now*	*Inc. %*
U. S. Steel Corp.	$121,714,000	$444,662,000	265
Am. Tel. & Tel.	96,483,000	376,814,000	290
Pennsylvania R.R.	179,475,000	359,266,000	100
N. Y. Central Lines	116,400,000	282,000,000	142
Bethlehem Steel	41,712,000	111,680,000	167
General Electric	32,339,000	110,938,000	243
Armour & Co.	28,000,000	82,000,000	193
Swift & Co.	30,000,000	76,800,000	156
Westinghouse Elec.	12,000,000	57,600,000	380
F. W. Woolworth Co.	5,625,000	20,540,000	265
Marshall Field & Co.	....	....	90
Eastman Kodak Co.	....	....	220
Gen. Motors	*66,000,000	†138,290,000	109
Average Increase			201%

*1921 †1923

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

March 18.—Fire destroys 3,000 buildings in the northeast section of Tokyo and makes 20,000 persons homeless.

Trujillo, the third largest city in Peru, is destroyed by inundations caused by torrential rains, according to a dispatch from Lima.

March 19.—Marquis Curzon of Kedleston, Lord President of the British Council, former Viceroy of India, dies at his home in London. He was born January 11, 1859.

March 20.—A movement to make local option general throughout Great Britain, with Prohibition as the final objective, is started at a conference in England which is attended by delegates representing thirty-seven temperance societies and including members of all political parties, according to a dispatch from London.

A dispatch from Shanghai states that an earthquake on March 9 destroyed Talifu, a town in Western Yunnan province.

March 21.—Earth tremors are felt in the St. Lawrence and Saguenay Valleys in Canada. Property damage is small.

March 22.—The German Government has notified the French Government that it intends to join the League of Nations in September, according to a dispatch from Paris.

March 23.—Former Premier Zaglul Pasha, the Nationalist leader in Egypt, is elected President of the Chamber of Deputies over former Premier Ziwar Pasha, and Parliament immediately thereafter is dissolved because the Government feared it would not legislate in harmony with the agreements between Egypt and Great Britain.

March 24.—Members of the British Cabinet, speaking in Parliament, express support of Germany's application for entrance into the League of Nations.

DOMESTIC

March 18.—One of the worst tornadoes on record twists its way through southern Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and takes a toll of 827 lives and 3,749 injured, and destroys property worth about $18,000,000.

The famous Breakers Hotel and the smaller Palm Beach Hotel, at Palm Beach, Florida, are destroyed by fire, with a resultant property loss of $5,000,000.

The Senate adjourns its special session after confirming numerous Presidential appointments, among which are George L. Kreeck of Kansas as Minister to Paraguay, Peter Augustus Jay of Rhode Island as Minister to Argentina, and Ulysses Grant Smith of Pennsylvania as Minister to Uruguay.

March 19.—President Coolidge sets the American Red Cross in motion to relieve the victims of the tornado in the Middle West, and special trains carrying supplies, medicines and tents are dispatched to the scenes of disaster.

By an executive order of President Coolidge, jurisdiction over the Patent Office is transferred to the Commerce

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Figure of a slave girl recently found in a tomb near Thebes

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CURRENT EVENTS

Continued

Department from the Interior Department.

March 21.—Messages of condolence for the victims of the tornado of March 18 are received by the State Department from various governments throughout the world, that from Japan being among the first.

March 22.—Thirteen people are killed and several are injured in a head-on collision of two passenger trains of the Southern Pacific near Franklin, Louisiana.

March 23.—Gen. John J. Pershing is appointed President of the Commission to supervise the Tacna-Arica plebiscite, as provided for under President Coolidge's arbitration of the controversy between Chile and Peru.

March 24.—President Coolidge has directed Secretary of State Kellogg to lay the ground-work for a second international conference on naval disarmament, says a Washington dispatch.

Lincoln Clark Andrews of New York is appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, succeeding Eliott Wadsworth of Boston, resigned.

Spring Ambitions

At this season of the year, just before spring fever becomes epidemic, the bleached urbanite swells with longing and puffs with determination:

1. To own a little place in the country, if it weren't so far from town.
2. To raise chickens and sell the eggs, if it weren't so much trouble to feed 'em.
3. To have a nice little garden to grow just enough stuff for ourselves, if it weren't that spading gives one a kink in the back.
4. To walk to the office every morning, and home again in the evening, if it weren't so far, and the sidewalks weren't so hard, and if it were not so clearly a public duty to patronize the street-cars.

And so the b. u. goes out and buys another golf club.—*Pittsburgh Sun.*

Words and Music.—"Our church has been without a pastor for some months," writes a subscriber to *The Outlook.* "On Saturday the choir leader gave this notice to the daily paper: 'Linden Congregational Church. Morning worship at ten o'clock. Rev. Mr. Silver will preach and the choir will sing "The Lord have mercy upon us."' Mr. Silver read the notice, but said nothing. In his sermon, however, he spoke of the wonders of science, and especially of airships. 'It will not be long,' he said, 'before they will be in common use. I can imagine many of this congregation getting into a big airplane on Sunday morning and going to some church many miles away to hear some good music.'"

Affectionately.

He thought he'd surely made a hit,
When for his photograph she prayed.
"Out, when this calls," she wrote on it,
And gave it to the maid.
—*Amherst Journal.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

altogether.—"C. E. A.," Boston, Mass.—As well as being a noun, *altogether* has an adverbial use. The phrase, "the *altogether* lovely one," is, therefore, grammatically correct.

discover.—"S. J. K.," Los Angeles, Calif.—To *discover* in the sense of *disclose* is permissible but rare. We have very few records of its usage in this sense in our files.

Dutch treat.—"E. J.," Los Angeles, Calif.—The first instance of the use of the phrase "Dutch treat" that we have on record is that which appeared in "Lippincott's Magazine" in August, 1887—"'You'll come along too, won't you?' Lancelot demanded of Ormizon! '*Dutch treat,* vous savez!'"

"J. S. W.," Pueblo, Colo.—The usual practise calls for the capitalizing of the prefixes, *D'*, *Da*, *De*, *Di*, *Van*, *Von*, when not preceded by the given name. If the given name precedes the surname, the first letter of the prefix should be a small one. This practise is not always followed, but the prefix must invariably be capitalized when it begins a sentence.

envelop.—"G. L. K.," Alameda, Calif.—The pronunciation of the opening vowel of the word *envelop* as *o* in *on* is sometimes heard and is due to a confusion between the English and the French ways of pronouncing the word. If the French pronunciation is desired, it should be retained throughout the entire word, thus: *an've-lop* (*a* as in *art*, French *n*, *o* as in *go*).

"G. C. J.," Lansdowne, Pa.—The maxim quoted is not correctly cited. It is not "He who hesitates is lost," but "The woman that deliberates is lost." The lines occur in Addison's "Cato," act iv, sc. i.

gage, gauge.—"M. J. L.," Spartanburg, S.C.—Both spellings *gage* and *gauge* are correct, altho the first is the one preferred by the dictionary.

Joan.—"H. T.," Shelton, Conn.—The correct pronunciation of the name *Joan* is *jon*—*o* as in *go*.

"J. H. E.," Anniston, Ala.—*Evolution* is correctly pronounced *ev"o-liu'shan*—*e* as in *get*, *o* as in *obey*, *iu* as *eu* in *feud*, *sh* as in *ship*, *a* as in *final*.

Decorative is pronunced *dek'o-re"tiv*—first *e* as in *get*, *o* as in *obey*, second *e* as in *prey*, *i* as in *habit*.

"A. W. P.," Fonda, Ia.—The classification mentioned refers to the divisions of the European races as compiled by Joseph Deniker in his notable contribution to ethnological science, "Races of Mankind," published in 1900. In discussing the racial traits of Europeans, Deniker classifies six races: (1) Northern, or Nordic; (2) Eastern; (3) Western Alpine; (4) Ibero-insular or Mediterranean; (5) Coastal or Atlanto-Mediterranean; and (6) Adriatic or Dinaric. For details of this classification, too lengthy to quote, see the volume above named. The *Nordic* race, however, includes the tall blonds, light-eyed, long-headed, narrow-faced, and with straight narrow noses, especially the inhabitants of Scandinavia, Scotland, and northern England.

"M. G. B.," Norfolk, Va.—"(1) What is the Latin word for *loquacious?* (2) What is the correct pronunciation of the name of the poet, Sidney *Lanier?*"

(1) *Loquax, loquacis*, the word *loquacious* being ultimately derived from the Latin *loquor*, speak. (2) The name of Sidney *Lanier* is pronounced as if written *la-nir'*—the *a* as in *final*, the *i* as in *machine*.

"S. G. H. C.," Peytona, W. Va.—"Please punctuate the following sentence for me: 'The prisoner walked and talked half an hour after he was dead.'"

Insert a comma or a semicolon after "talked"—"The prisoner walked and talked; half an hour after he was dead."

memo.—"F. E. L.," Minneapolis, Minn.—The colloquial word *memo*, a contraction of *memorandum*, is divided *mem'o*.

"R. L. K.," Palmer, Mass.—The name *Asquith* is pronounced *as'kwith*—*a* as in *fat*, *i* as in *hit*, *th* as in *thin*.

naive.—"L. F.," Charleroi, Pa.—The correct pronunciation of *naive* is *na-iv'*—*a* as in *artistic*, *i* as in *police*.

"B. V. J.," Pleasant Hill, Mo.—The word *diurnal* is pronounced *dai-ur'nal*—*ai* as in *aisle*, *u* as in *burn*, *a* as in *final*.

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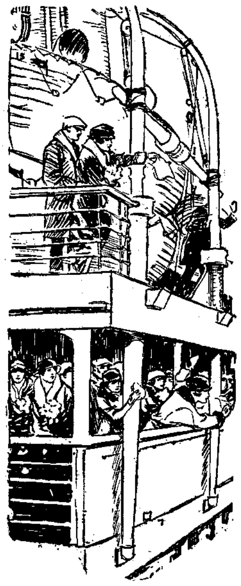

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FLEXLUME CORPORATION

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Impossible.—Coed—"You know I didn't accept Fred the first time he proposed."

Friend—"I guess you didn't; you weren't there."—*Minnesota Ski-U-Mah.*

No Others Need Apply.—Wanted, to trade for or buy a milking Shorthorn bull. White Bros. & Crum.—*Classified ad in the Lewiston Tribune.*

It Often Works.—Mother—"Henry, I wish Muriel would give that young man some encouragement. He'd make a splendid husband."

Father—"Have you tried telling her he's a worthless bounder and that she's never to speak to him again?"—*London Opinion.*

Solid Proof.—Mistress—"So you say you worked for the Hoosits; can you prove it?"

Maid—"Well, I have some spoons and things with their initials on."—*New Mexico Salvo.*

Helping the Effect.—Rose-pink is the present fashionable wear for the bride. The delicate hues of the dress are particularly enhanced if a pale bridegroom is worn hanging on the right arm.—*London Opinion.*

Volunteer Assistance.—First Lady—"We got a hundred dollar radio set and had the electrician come in and attach it."

Second Lady—"That's nothing. We had a five hundred dollar set and the sheriff came and attached it."—*Tennessee Tar.*

An Epitaph

Ben Higgins never would be passed,
He bragged his car's endurance.
He passed six cars with backward glance,
His wife has his insurance.—*Pitt Panther.*

Sudden.—"'Aven't seen yer 'usband about lately. What took 'im orf so sudden?"

"Seizure!"

"Wot? 'eart?"

"No. P'leece!"—*The Humorist* (*London*).

On the Surface.—Jones—"I hear your wife had an accident with the car."

Smith—"Oh, it was not serious."

Jones—"Anything damaged?"

Smith—"Oh, no; just a little paint scratched off both."—*Epworth Herald.*

His Job.—There was no one at the table but the landlady and Mr. Skaggs, and the latter was doing his best to cut the piece of steak on his plate.

"Mr. Skaggs," said the landlady firmly, "when are you going to pay your bill?"

"Madam!" responded Mr. Skaggs in a tone of surprize.

"When are you going to pay your bill?"

"I didn't know I had to," he said, as he looked reproachfully at the steak. "I thought I was working it out."—*Farm and Fireside.*

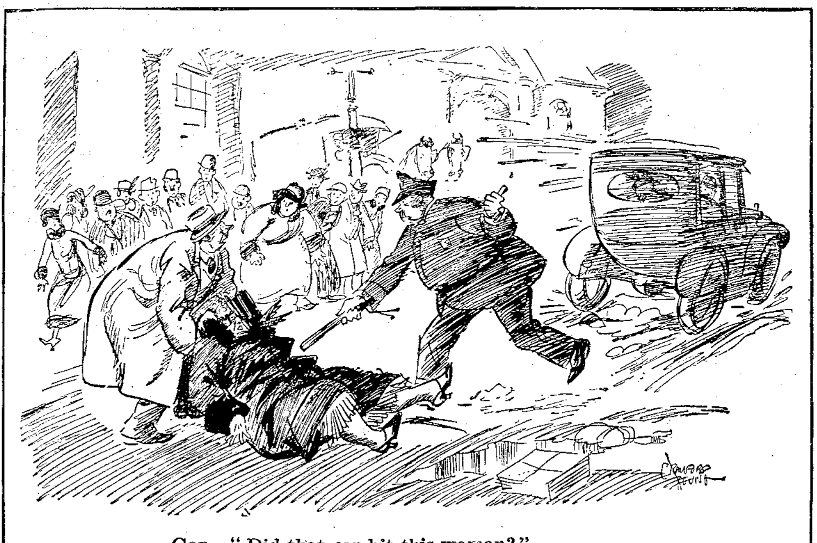
Mellerdrammer.—Hero—"Cur! Where are those papehs?"

Villain—"They are at the blacksmith's."

Hero—"Ha! You are having them forged?"

Villain—"No, I am having them filed."—*Awgwan.*

No Outsiders.—A contemporary describes the Oxford and Cambridge boatrace as having something very unique about it, peculiarly attractive to London's millions. We suspect that the unique feature referred to must be the fact that an English team is bound to win.—*London Humorist.*



Cop—"Did that car hit this woman?"
"No. It slowed up for her to go by, and she fainted!"
—*Judge.*

Up to Specifications.—She was giving an order to the grocer.

"And I require some cheese," she said.

"Yes, miss," replied the grocer, smiling amiably; "I have some lovely cheese."

"You should not say 'lovely cheese'!" said the customer severely.

"But why not, miss? It is lovely cheese!"

"Because"—she tried to combine maidenly modesty with an air of learning—"because lovely should only be used to qualify something that is alive."

The grocer's smile broadened as he glanced at the Gorgonzola.

"Well, miss," he said, "I'll stick to 'lovely'!"—*The Progressive Grocer.*

When Two Advertising Men Discuss the Weather

"Hello! Wilbur F. Schwimpfel, what's your reaction to this little old day?"

"Jefferson B. Hatch, I'm sold on it—completely, absolutely, totally."

"Same here. As I analyze the position the present weather certainly has a big general appeal."

"It sure does get its story across."

"Count me in on that, W. F.; that's my slant on it precisely."

"No need to canvass the situation on a day like to-day, J. B."

"Sounds like good psychology to me."

"My name's on the dotted line to that, old man. Well, good-by."

"Good-by."—*Life* (*New York*).

Dilemma.—Circus Man—"The leopard has escaped—shoot him on the spot!"

Guard—"Which spot?"—*Oklahoma Whirlwind.*

Encouragement.—She (as train toots at grade crossing)—"George, you go right ahead. Don't let that big brute bully you."—*Recorder.*

Engine Rehearsals.—An English actor at the beginning of the long run of a play in Chicago took an apartment close to the railroad. He abandoned it after a week's occupancy. "I think I could have become used to the trains going by at night," he said, "but every morning at eight o'clock two engines came under my window and rehearsed until noon."—*Chicago News.*

Trouble Ahead.—"All my letters this morning begin with the same word."

"What's that?"

"Unless—"—*London Opinion.*

Shrinkage.—"Flats is gittin' so small," said Uncle Eben, "dat purty soon dar won't be much left of 'home, sweet home' 'ceptin' de tune."—*Washington Evening Star.*

Somebody Stung.—"Would you like to go with me to the apiary this afternoon?"

"Yes, you adorable boy. I've always adored monkeys."—*Yale Record.*

Try This.—Mrs. A.—"I saw a perfect love of a hat to-day."

Mrs. B.—"Did you buy it?"

Mrs. A.—"Not yet. I've got to pick out a more expensive one for my husband to refuse to buy so that we can compromise on this one."—*Kentish Observer.*

Inspired Gestures.—A new aid to good preaching has been discovered.

During the past summer a suburban church asked a church bureau to send a supply for a certain Sunday. The following Monday the clerk of session called to tell how much the congregation enjoyed the preacher of the day.

"That was a fine man you sent," said he; "the people all sat up and took notice. His gestures were great; he swung his arms and certainly sent it home. Can't you get him again for next Sunday?"

The minister was called on the phone and told that the congregation were so well pleased with him that they would like to have him return the following Sunday.

"Well, I'd like to," said he, "but I think I'll have to refuse. I liked the people and enjoyed the service, but there was one thing that did not appeal to me: There were too many mosquitoes."—*The Continent.*